Dr. Hensley

The Weekly Shelby News.

BY HENRI F. MIDDLETON.) [TRUTH AND OUR NATIVE LAND—FEARLESSLY, FAITHFULLY, AND FIRMLY.] ($2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL: 17:—NO: 45. SHELBYVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1856. WHOLE NO: 877.

The Weekly Shelby News.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE,

or, $2 50 payable within six months after subscribing—at which time all subscriptions will be considered due, and chargeable with interest. No paper discontinued except at the option of the Editor until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement and the paper forwarded accordingly.

☞ Any person procuring us FIVE subscribers and remitting us $10, will receive a copy one year gratis. 20 copies $30; and larger clubs at the same rate.

The circulation of the Shelby Weekly News is large, and is constantly increasing. As a medium of communicating with the public, its general and wide circulation affords rare opportunities. Terms are as follows:

For a square, 12 lines or less, one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion,	25
Post and Processioning Notices, each	1 50
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For 12 lines or less six months	7 00
For 12 lines or less twelve months	12 00
Quarter a column 12 months, or a column 3	30 00
Half a column 12 months, or a column 6	40 00
One column for 12 months,	60 00

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☞ Yearly advertisers have the privilege of altering their advertisements four times during the year. More frequent changes will be charged for.

Professional Cards.

DR. GEO. A. THROOP,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his Professional services to the citizens of Shelbyville and its vicinity in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

☞ Office at the Drug Store of Thos. J. Throop & Bro. Residence, same formerly occupied by J. S. Sharrard. March 15, 1856 iy843

DR. WILLIAM SINGLETON.

HAVING permanently located in Shelbyville, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

☞ Office same as formerly occupied by Dr. Glass, opposite the Redding House. Jan 25, 1854 t.m732

DR. WILLIAM M. ROGERS,

SURGEON DENTIST, having permanently located in Shelbyville, begs leave to announce that he will devote his attention to the practice of his profession in all its various branches. By diligent and faithful attention to his patients, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ Office on Washington Street, at his residence, formerly occupied by H. H. Martin, Esq. August 20, 1856 bm866

T. B. COCHRAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Shelbyville, Ky. Office on south side of the Public Square. Oct 22, 1856 tf875

JAMES L. CALDWELL. MARION C. TAYLOR.

CALDWELL & TAYLOR.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Shelbyville, Ky. Office on the Public Square, west of the Court House. Feb 14, 1855 too787

R. S. CRAIG. R. J. ELLIOTT.

CRAIG & ELLIOTT,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Louisville, Ky., will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in the Courts of Shelby, Spencer, Bullitt and Jefferson. ☞ Office on south side Jefferson st., near corner of 5th. *1m793

JOSHUA TEVIS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Shelbyville, Ky., will practice in the Courts of Shelby and adjoining counties. Jan 4, 1854 t.m665

THOS. J. THROOP,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Shelbyville, Ky., has removed his Law Office to the room immediately above Joseph Hall's Drug Store.

☞ Entrance by the iron stair-way at the corner. Feb 21, 1855 1y788

J. M. & W. C. BULLOCK,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, Shelbyville, Ky. Office in the brick building on the southwest corner of the public square. January 4, 1854 625

T. W. BROWN W. C. WHITAKER

BROWN & WHITAKER,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care in Shelby and the adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals. ☞ Office in Hall's Building first floor, two doors from the corner. April 12, 1854 743

Business Cards.

JOHN C. PETRY,

MANUFACTURER of and dealers in Boots and Shoes, Shelbyville Ky. 734

S. D. CHOATE,

WILL continue the business of Watch Making and Silversmithing, at the stand formerly occupied by the late R. W. Choate. October 22 1856 bm875

F. H. WESTON,

WATCHMAKER

HAVING taken the room on the south-west corner of the public square, occupied by W. B. Ewing, Gold and Silver Smith, will devote his attention to *REPAIRING WATCHES AND CLOCKS* of every description. All work done by him will be warranted and *shall* give satisfaction.

The Gold and Silversmithing will still be conducted by W. B. EWING.

All kinds of JEWELRY will be repaired neatly and promptly. *Silverware* made to order. Shelbyville, Sept 3, 1856. too868

T. E. C. BRINLY & CO.,

PLOUGH MANUFACTURERS, Simpsonville, Ky., keep constantly on hand, of their own manufacture exclusively, any quantity of SOD and STUBBLE PLOWS. They warrant their Plow to perform well, or return the purchase money.

☞ All orders for Plows, left at the Drug and Hardware Store of Joseph Hall, Shelbyville, Ky., will be promptly attended to.

T. E. C. BRINLY & CO. October 26, 1853 tf719

MATTRASSES.

SHELBYVILLE MATTRASS FACTORY.—I am now manufacturing Shuck, Moss, Hair, Composition, and Spring MATTRASSES, of every size.

I will also renovate old Mattrasses, old Sofas and Sofa Chairs, hang, put up, and arrange every variety of Curtains, Blinds, and Window Shades; cut, make and put down Carpets, and attend to all the various branches of the Upholstery business.

I am now permanently located in this place, and have become identified as a citizen. I therefore ask of the citizens here, and the surrounding country, a share of their patronage.

All orders promptly attended to.

☞ FEATHERS taken in exchange for work.

C. DRAKE. Sept 24, 1856 tf836

MARBLE MANUFACTORY,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

JAMES FALCONER, from Madison, Indiana, has opened a Marble Shop in Shelbyville, and will keep on hand a full variety of *MONUMENTS*, of the latest and most approved styles, manufactured from the purest Italian and Vermont marbles. Also, *TOMBSTONES*, both plain and ornamental, of every size and style. The marble is shipped directly from the quarries, and he will sell for Cash, as cheap as any other manufacturer in the West.

☞ All orders will be promptly attended to, and neatly executed.

April 9, 1856 1y840

The Shelby News.

Sweet Fourteen.

"And nymphs were there, whose rosy eyes
Seem'd almost to exhale in sighs;
Whose every little ringlet thrill'd,
As if with soul and passion filled."

The age of fourteen, when girls begin to feel the first warm glow of womanhood, is to us the most lovely and interesting age. It is then that the budding beauty begins to develop itself in plump arms, swelling bust, and general symmetry. It is then a girl begins to look askance, and *snatch gazes* at youths with the downy lips of seventeen, and slyly peep out from the cover of the coquettish sun bonnet at every handsome beau she meets. It is then she begins to feel a blush mantle her cheek, and a new and pleasurable thrill whenever she detects the gaze of her favorite,—the first youthful love of her virgin heart. The feeling annoys and perplexes her; yet she cannot resist the electric mesmerizing influence that draws out pleasurable pain from the heart. There is a fluttering of the heart, a swimming of the eyes, and a trembling swelling of the whole frame, as she detects in the soft words and intent looks of her youthful male companion, love or admiration. Her heart leaps at his every look, and her cheeks mantle with maiden passion, every time she gives replies to common-place, but meaning remarks—understood to be representatives of deep feeling—something that wants to be said, but won't!

What is more full of interest, than a beauty of fourteen?—A beauty in pantaletts, sun-bonnet, abbreviated sleeves, and dresses *scorning to nestle too high up on the neck!* She begins to move with a step and a gait of elasticity, and an activity that shows that soul and passion thrill her limbs, and agitate even the ringlets upon her brow. And then it is none of that proud arrogant passion that pants for the cold admiration of the rich, the fashionable, and the gay. But it is that pure, gushing, involuntary passion, which is just germinating from virgin soil, and swelling into sweet and mellow life by the first thrilling sensation of maidenhood. She sees everything the color of the rose. Poetry, love poetry, thrills her soul; and love tales and lover's woes suffuse her cheeks with tears. She fancies her youthful beau the hero of every love tale, and herself the persecuted and imprisoned heroine, flying to the embrace of her valiant and devoted lover; and her cheek mantles and her bosom heaves with deepest pleasure as she fancies she is being caressed by him, and his warm breath mingling with hers. Then she lays aside the enchanting novel, and wonders if "Pa" will let GEORGE marry her! Then she blushes at the obtrusive thought,—too bold for her modest girlhood; blows out the candle, and tosses herself sighing upon her couch!

—What a happy contrast, between the gay belle of twenty and the budding beauty of fourteen! The one is all show, manner, politeness, and grace. The other is all feeling, kindness, modesty, and simplicity. The one *talks* of passion; the other *feels* it. The one expresses a thousand times feelings she does not know; the other feels a thousand times more than she can express. The one utters cold flatteries and chilling laughs; and in the dance her hand gives a squeeze her soul does not feel. The other is full of thoughts too intense for utterance; moves us to love by her gentle smile and modest tones; and is thrilled from head to foot by the magnetizing touch of the other sex!

—GOD bless the blushing, budding Beauty of sweet fourteen!

For The Shelby News.

To Clara.

Sunlight on my heart is falling;—
How its beams delight the soul;
Lighting up its darkened chambers,
Making beautiful the whole.

My heart with love is swelling.—
Beating warm, and pure and true;
Its fairest flowers now are blooming,
And their perfume is for you.

Wilt cull those fair sweet flowers,
That bloom at noon, at even?
They'll cast their fragrance o'er you now,
And make your heart—a Heaven.

Yes, bind them round thy heart, CLARA,
And let naught their petals sever;
Watering them with affection's dew,
They'll live and bloom forever.

WILLARD.

Versailles, Ky., October, 1856.

[☞ The following from our friend MILTON, has been on file for several months, but the press of political matter upon our columns has prevented its insertion until to-day.]

For The Shelby News.

To My Old Sweetheart.

I think of thee, dearest,
At twilight's still hour,
When love o'er the heart
Wields a magical power;
In fancy I see thee
All bright as thou art,
And thy glance of affection
Thrills sweet thro' my heart.

When darkness is stealing
O'er mountain and vale,
And the cool dews are falling
On meadow and dale,
When the bright stars are beaming
On land and on sea,
Oh then I am dreaming,
Sweet maiden, of thee.

I'm lonely without thee,
In sadness I bow,
I'm thinking about thee,
Whatever I do;
I sigh for the pleasures
That once were my own,
When my loved one was with me,—
But now I'm *alone.*

Ah! dost thou remember
Those bright days of old,
When the leaves of September
Were fading to gold,
How often we wandered
By valley and hill,
Or lingered to rest
By the murmuring rill?

We wandered together
Through cool sylvan bowers,
And culled for each other
The loveliest flowers,
While the bright birds were singing,
All joyous and free,
And wild echoes were ringing
In woodland and lea.

The light of those days
Still illumines my breast,
Like the sun's mellow rays
When he sinks in the west;—
Thy kind words then spoken,
I cherish them yet,
And thy sweet smile of beauty
I'll never forget.

Oh, sweet are the memories
That cling round my heart,
And bright dreams of the past
Make my sad thoughts depart;
They come to my spirit
As incense of flowers,
Or the echoes that play
Through the fair Eden bowers.

MILTON.

August , 1856.

LONG SENTENCE.—A little boy only 8 years old was brought before the police court on Monday last, and sentenced to the House of Reformation *during his minority* for stealing fifty cents worth of lumber from a yard on Commercial street.—*Boston Transcript.*

DEATH OF AN OLD MASON.—The National Intelligencer of Saturday chronicles the death of Gen. James Thompson, of Washington, in the 88th year of his age. Gen. T. was born on St. Valentine's day, February 14th, 1778, and for fifty years was a faithful servant of his country. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and was probably the oldest Free Mason in the United States, having joined the institution at the age of twenty-one years, and consequently has been a Mason for nearly sixty-seven years.

IMMIGRATION TO VIRGINIA.—A party of thirty-six German and French immigrants passed through Lynchburg on Monday en route for Wythe co., Virginia, where they intend settling. The Richmond Dispatch says they are the pioneers of a colony to be founded in south-west Virginia by capitalists of France, who have already made purchases of land in that region. They design sending 1,500, of which number, 360 will be over shortly. The Governor of the colony, Charles Hatman, was with the party which has just come, and among the number were three Crimean veterans.

PORK AND PIGEONS.—The New York Journal of Commerce states that a gentleman who left Northern Ohio last Wednesday says mast is very plentiful in the woods this fall, attracting immense quantities of pigeons, and offering abundant food for hogs, but as the drovers have been all through that State during the past summer, paying in some instances as high as 4½ cents per pound, nearly all the hogs have been driven East; otherwise the price of pork would be quite low this fall. The proportion of live hogs taken East increases every year. On account of mast, the "wood duck" frequents the woods in great numbers, and the sportsmen have no difficulty in filling their bags, either with duck or wild pigeons. Some deer are taken. One was killed a few days ago, the saddle of which weighed fifty-four pounds.

CURE FOR DISEASED PEACH TREES.—Mr. Freas: I send you the following application for the cure of diseased peach trees, which has been highly recommended in most of the leading agricultural publications. A gentleman in Maryland who has successfully used the same, presents the following recipe:

"Salt and saltpetre, (nitre) mixed in the proportion of one part of the latter to eight of the former—one half pound of the mixture being allowed to each tree." This he says will distroy the worm. Yet with a view more efficiently to protect and preserve his trees, he sows the mixture over his orchard at the rate of two bushels to the statute acre. The size of the fruit is increased, and the flavor greatly improved—the worm destroyed, and the yellow prevented.

A friend who last season made trial of this remedy, speaks highly of it, and says he cherishes no doubt of its entire efficacy if properly applied, and at the right time. The latter, however, may, in certain circumstances, be a difficult point to decide; but, as a general rule, the spring before the development of the foliage has taken place should be selected as the proper season.—The peach is a very desirable and valuable fruit, and any method calculated to render its cultivation more facile and successful, is to be regarded as a benefactor on the part of those by whom it shall be discovered, for which we can scarcely be too thankful. I have found that when my peach trees become diseased at the roots, or infested by worms, which is the same thing, I can generally mitigate it if not wholly arrest the evil by carefully removing the soil from the roots to the depth of four to five inches, or far enough to lay bare the principal superficial laterals, and covering them with fresh soil in which there is a mixture of nitre, common salt, gypsum, house ashes and lime. Two pounds of the first is a sufficient quantity for a tree. The other ingredients may be in equal proportions—say two quarts of each to a bushel of soil. Some of my friends recommend planting tansy, or mint, around the trunks of fruit trees, as it is said to be highly obnoxious to insects of most kinds.

THE MEXICAN PRIESTHOOD.—President Comonfort, says the N. Y. Evangelist, is engaged in the most important and sweeping reform ever undertaken in Mexico in secularizing the Catholic Church, and dispossessing it of some of its illgotten treasures. The difficulties which have obstructed the progress of that State hitherto are to be attributed mainly to the overwhelming power of the Church. The governments which were not pleasing to the priests had no stability. Where there were two parties contending for the supremacy which ever the church inclined to succeed. The hierarchy is overwhelming.

The arch-bishop has nine bishops under him, all having cathedrals and chapters, except the Prelate of Sonora—with 185 prebendaries and canonries, 1200 parishes and a regular and secular clergy amounting to 10,000 persons under his complete dominion. Of the regular clergy, 2,500 resides in the capital, and the orders of the Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Mercedarians possess 150 convents. The salary of the archbishop is $130,000 per annum, that of the bishop of Puebla was $110,000. The remaining bishops receive altogether about $200,000 more. The Signor Lendo de Tegada, who is now at the head of the finances, asserts that the real property of the clergy is of the value of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred millions of dollars.

In the city of Mexico, containing five thousand houses, worth eighty millions of dollars, the church own one half, and the income has been estimated by the minister at twenty millions of dollars. Waddy Thompson, our former minister at Mexico, was of the opinion that one quarter of the whole country belonged to the priests.—The quantity of gold, silver, and jewels in the churches is great enough to pay the whole foreign and domestic debt. A single balustrade, about three hundred feet long in the Cathedral of the capital, is supposed to be worth a million of dollars.

When the day "breaks," what becomes of the fragments?"

THE CAMELS IN TEXAS.—The Galveston News contains correspondence from Castroville, Medina county, Texas, dated 19th ultimo, from which we take the following interesting particulars in relation to the camels which have lately been imported there by the United States Government:

"I had also the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Major Wayne, for several years attached to the War Department in Washington, who went out last year to Asia and introduced the camels into this country, which arrived at Indianola last spring, and are now kept at this post. I has been selected by him as the best adapted to that service for which he intends them. When we arrived they were out grazing, some two miles distant, attended by the Arabs who have charge of them, when Major Wayne very kindly sent out and had them driven in for our inspection. There are altogether thirty-two, including some young ones, and all are in excellent health, and seem to be doing well. Major Wayne gave us a very interesting account of their habits and peculiarities, and he ordered one of them to be led out and loaded as if for a journey. After kneeling to receive the pack-saddle, a most cumbrous load itself, but such as are used in the country from which they came, a load of corn was placed on the animal's back, sufficient for two mules to draw in a wagon, with which he started off at a good round pace. A dromedary was next led out, which is the saddle animal of the camel, and after kneeling to receive the saddle, he was mounted by an Arab, who started off across the prairie at a pace which seemed to me not much short of a two forty lick. This pace they can keep up for hours in succession, travelling with perfect ease from sixty to eighty miles per day. They can also subsist for several days without water, and their adaptability to the frontier service for which they are designed is now a matter beyond doubt. Major Wayne informed me that he had forty more animals coming out, and he is now building a stable in which they will be kept, which he expects to get finished before the cold weather sets in."

How to have a Home.—The following description of a mechanic's garden, from the American Agriculturist, we hope will be read by every mechanic and working-man in the Union:

We have frequent inquiries for some plan of cultivating small plots of ground, such as are owned by multitudes of mechanics, traders, and merchants, residing in the suburbs of our cities and villages.—We cannot well put down on one, or even on a hundred pages, all the minute directions these men require, we will, however, do what we can do to meet their wants. We here give them a list of what is one plot of ground of half an acre; and lest the statements may seem rather large, we may as well say in advance, that we describe just what we *saw* on the grounds, of Mr. J. H. Smith, at Norwalk, Conn., and further, that although there is such a great number and variety of trees, fruits, vegetables, &c., there is no confused crowding or jumbling, but everything seems to be arranged in perfect order. Mr. Smith showed us a large sheet of paper, upon which he has marked out the ground occupied by each tree, plant, and plot of vegetables or berries, with the name and variety written down. We should also say, that Mr. S. is a laboring mechanic, and that he does nearly all the work required in his garden and with his own hands, and out of the usual hours of business. His lot is 100 feet wide and extends back some 220 feet to make an half an acre. The front half contains the house with front side plots—the house being on the lot. In this front area, in part covered with grass are quite a variety of fruit and ornamental trees, including 14 cherry trees of different varieties, 4 standard and 10 dwarf pear trees, 2 dwarf apple trees, 6 peach trees, 3 Forway spruce, 1 white pine, 2 balsam firs, 2 horse chesnut, 1 mountain ash, 4 common forest dogwood, 2 elms, 5 roses of Sharon, 2 wax plants, 12 varieties of roses, beside flowering currants, sweet scented shrubs, &c.—Back of this ground commences the garden, which is not, as it should not be, separated from it by a fence. In the rear is a cold Grapery, 14 by 32 feet, with a grape border in front, 18 feet wide. The rest of the ground is planted with various fruit trees and divided into lots containing each of the following: beets, two varieties of onions, cabbage, potatoes, sweet corn, cucumbers, peas, three varieties of beans, gherkins, summer and winter squashes, radishes, two varieties of lettuce, nastertions, eleven varieties of strawberries, five varieties of raspberries, several vigorous hills of New Rochelle and white blackberries, two varieties of gooseberries, and three varieties of currants. In addition to these, there are plants of hops, sage, parsley, pie-plant, (in abundance,) worm wood, and a variety of flowers. On this ground are 3 apple trees, 3 plum trees, and 76 dwarf pear trees, of 42 varieties. The cold grapery is new and cost near $400. A plain one for common use may be built for one half, or for one fourth of this expense. This one has a cistern, with a simple and inexpensive force pump, to which is attached hose and pipe for throwing water into every part. It contains 24 grape vines of 13 varieties. The various vegetables and fruits are so selected as to furnish a succession for the table during the entire season. In addition to a bountiful supply for his own use, Mr. Smith sells strawberries, blackberries, plants, &c., enough to pay for all extra labor employed, and for most of the manure he purchases. After reading this enumeration, who will say that a single half acre, if rightly managed, is not capable of ministering greatly to one's taste and comfort, as well as profit? What Mr. S. enjoys from his plot of ground, could not be purchased at all; while, as before stated, the cost is comparatively trifling.—The time and labor devoted to these grounds serve as a recreation rather than a tax upon the regular labors of the day.

Remember that all this is in Connecticut, where neither soil nor climate at all compare with any point in Kentucky.—With the same care, intelligence and labor bestowed upon an equal amount of ground in this region, it would become a perfect little Eden, ravishing the sight, taste, and smell, with every delight of which those exquisite senses are susceptible.

☞ The Rev. Mr Nute, murdered and quartered in Kansas, has turned up alive and well. The last that was heard of him he was participating in a jollification at Lawrence. The $500 offered for his body will probably be claimed by himself.

A good deal of stock from Indiana and Kentucky is being forced upon the New York cattle market by the drouth and lack of means to winter them. The Tribune says: "Many of those animals are fine, healthy, growing steers, two and three years old, that would pay farmers in the vicinity of New York a great profit upon the prices now ruling the market.

Unprofitable Farming.—The following extract from an address by Mr. Greeley, before the Erie County Agricultural Society at Buffalo, N. Y., contains some useful hints:

"The truth which I am most anxious to impress is, that no poor man can afford to be a poor farmer. When I have recommended agricultural improvements, I have often been told this expensive farming will do well enough for rich people, but we who are in moderate circumstances cannot afford it. Now, it is not ornamental farming that I recommend, but profitable farming. It is true that the amount of a man's capital must fix the limit of his business—in agriculture as in everything else. But, however poor you may be, you can afford to cultivate land well, if you can afford to cultivate it at all. It may be out of your power to keep a large farm in a high state of cultivation, but you should sell a part of it, and cultivate a small one. If you are a poor man, you cannot afford to raise small crops; you cannot afford to accept half a crop from land capable of yielding a whole. If you are a poor man you cannot afford to fence two acres to secure the crop you ought to grow on one; you cannot afford to pay or lose the interest on the cost of 100 acres of land to get the crops that will grow on 50 acres. No man can afford to raise 20 bushels of corn per acre, not even if the land were given him, for 20 bushels per acre will not pay the cost of the miserable cultivation that produces it.

"No man can afford to cultivate his land in such a manner as will cause it to deteriorate in value. Good farming improves the value of land, and the farmer who manages his farm so as to get the largest crop it is capable of yielding, increase its value every year.

"No farmer can afford to produce weeds. They grow, to be sure, without cultivation; they spring up spontaneously on all land, and especially rich land; but though they cost no toil, a farmer can't afford to raise them: the same elements that fed them, would, with proper cultivation, nourish a crop, and no farmer can afford to expend on weeds the natural wealth which was bestowed by Providence to fill his granaries. I am accustomed, my friends, to estimate the christianity of the localities through which I pass, by the absence of weeds on or about the farms. When I see one covered with a gigantic growth of weeds, I take it for granted that the owner is a heathen, a heretic, or an infidel; a Christian he cannot be, or he would not allow the heritage which God gave him to dress and keep, to be so deformed and profaned. And to make an application of the above remark, I must say, there is much missionary ground between New York and Buffalo. Nature has been bountiful to you, but there is great need of better cultivation. To prevent the growth of weeds, is equivalent to enriching your land with manure; for to retain in it the elements of which crops are formed, is as profitable as to bring them there. It is better that weeds should not grow at all: but when they exist, and you undertake to destroy them, it is economy to gather them up and carry them to your barn yards, and convert them into manure. You will in this manner restore to your farms the fertility of which the weeds had drained it.

"Farmers cannot afford to grow a crop on a soil that does not contain the natural elements that enter into its composition.—When you burn a vegetable, a large part of it passes away, during the process of combustion, into the air. But there is always a residue of mineral matter, consisting of lime, potash and other ingredients, that entered into its composition. Now the plant drew these materials out of the earth, and if you attempt to grow that in a soil that is deficient in these ingredients, you are driving an unsuccessful business. Nature does not make vegetables out of nothing, and you cannot expect to take crop after crop off from a field that does not contain the elements of which it is formed. If you wish to maintain the fertility of your farms, you must constantly restore to them the materials which are withdrawn in cropping. No farmer can afford to sell his ashes. You annually export from western New York a large amount of potash. Depend upon it, there is nobody in the world to whom it is worth so much as it is to yourselves. You can't afford to sell, but a farmer can afford to buy ashes at a higher price than is paid by anybody that does not wish to use them a fertiliser of the soil. Situated as the farmers of this country are, in the neighborhood of a city that burns large quantities of wood for fuel, you should make it a part of your system of farming, to secure the ashes it produces. When your teams go into town with loads of wood, it would cost comparatively little to bring back loads of ashes and other fertilisers, that would improve the productiveness of your farm.

"No poor farmer can afford to keep poor fruit trees that do not bear good fruit.—Good fruit is always valuable, and should be raised by the farmer, not only for market, but for large consumption in his own family. As more enlightened views of diet prevail, fruit is destined to supplant the excessive quantities of animal food that are consumed in this country. This change will produce better health, greater vigor of activity of mind and elasticity of spirits, and I cannot doubt that the time will come when farmers, instead of putting down the larger quantities of meat they do at present, will give their attention in autumn to the preservation of large quantities of excellent fruit, for consumption as a regular article of diet, the early part of the following summer. Fruit will not then appear on the table as it does now, only as a dessert after dinner, but will come with every meal, and be reckoned a substantial aliment."

Miscellaneous.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The Shelbyville and Louisville Accommodation Daily Line of Stages.

J. W. WITHERSPOON and JAMES SAFFLE having purchased the interest of Fielding Neel in the Shelbyville and Louisville Accommodation Line of Stages, have, in connection with THOMAS H. YOUNG, established a Daily Line instead of the tri-weekly. Their schedule is as follows:

Leave Shelbyville every morning (except Sunday) at 7 o'clock; arrive at Louisville at 11½ o'clock.

Leave Louisville every afternoon (except Sunday) at 1½ o'clock; arrive at Shelbyville at 6.

OFFICES.—In Shelbyville, at Armstrong's "Redding House." In Louisville, at the Galt House.

Thomas H. Young will be in charge of this line, and, as heretofore, will drive. Determined to use every effort to accommodate the public, we solicit, and shall endeavor to merit a full share of the public custom.

THOMAS H. YOUNG & CO. April 23, 1856. t.o849

TOWN ORDINANCE.

AT a meeting of the Board of Trustees, of the Town of Shelbyville, held Thursday, March 27th, 1856, it was

Ordered, That no person shall be permitted to take water out of any of the public cisterns of the Town.

R. NEEL, Chm'n.

Attest—JOHN CHURCHILL, *Clerk.* April 2, 1856 tf846

HIDES WANTED

AT the sign of the *Big Boot* GEO. ROWDEN, at the Shelby Boot and Shoe Manufactory, Shelbyville, Ky., will pay in Boots and Shoes, Leather, Saddlery, Dry Goods, or Cash, the highest market prices for *Hides, Calf and Sheep Skins*, to be delivered at Bull's Rope Walk, near the Frankfort Bridge, Shelbyville.

October 12, 1855 iy822

SOUTH-WESTERN

AGRICULTURA WORKS

LOUISVILLE, KY.

MUNN & CO., *Proprietors.*

I AM Agent for the above concern, and will furnish their celebrated *OHIO FOUR HORSE POWERS AND THRESHERS* at Louisville prices, carriage added. Every machine warranted to give entire satisfaction. For durability, strength and simplicity, and being easily managed by the ordinary hands of a farm, they excel any machine of the kind in use. Munn & Co's prices, Catalogues, and Circulars furnished gratis, on application to

THOMAS C. McGRATH, Shelbyville, Ky. May 14, 1856. too852

FREIGHT BY RAILROAD.

THE undersigned have made arrangements with the Louisville and Frankfort Rail Road Company to convey *Freight to and from Louisville, via Eminence to and from Shelbyville.*

The public are therefore informed, that we will transport to and from Louisville, all freight which the people of Shelbyville or vicinity may have to transport, promptly and satisfactorily. Groceries will be delivered in Shelbyville from Louisville at 20 cents per 100 lbs.; Dry Goods at 25 cents per 100 lbs.; Coal at 12½ cents per bushel. All other freight at similar prices.

Rope and other freight will be transported from Shelbyville and delivered at the Depot in Louisville at 19 cents per 100 lbs. Wheat and other Grain will be taken from the house, if within five miles of Shelbyville, and delivered at the Louisville Depot at 12 to 13 cents per bushel.

We solicit the public custom, and assure all that employ us, that no effort will be spared upon our part to render full and entire satisfaction.

☞ *Be Particular.*—All Freight should be distinctly directed, "*By L. & F. Railroad, via Eminence,*" to prevent delay or miscarriage.

JOHN W. MARTIN. HARVEY TUCKER. Shelbyville, April 30, 1856. too850

Educational Notices.

SHELBYVILLE

MALE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE subscriber proposes to open in the town of Shelbyville, Ky., on the first Monday in September next, a High School for the education of young gentlemen, in which the course of studies will embrace all that in the best institutions of this class, is usually included in the departments of Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Siences, English Literature and Philosophy.

As the wants of the School may require, the best qualified assistants will be employed; and every effort in his power will, at all times, be made to render this School deserving of public patronage.

The customary rates of tuition will be charged.

Students from a distance can be accommodated with board in private families.

June 18, 1856 too857 [illegible]

SHELBYVILLE

FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the *last Monday of August*, and close on the third Friday of January. The Academic year contains two sessions, of twenty one weeks each, with a short recess at Christmas, and closes in the middle of June.

The Proprietors, with their long experience and success in teaching, and devoting their united energies to the work, believe that they offer a sufficient assurance that the Institution will satisfy the wants and expectations of the public. Teachers of high attainments and experience are employed to fill the various departments. Prof. F. KATZENBACH presides at the head of that of Music. Miss M. A. POTTER, favorably known as an accomplished scholar and successful teacher, will be added to the Collegiate Department. The College edifice is undergoing thorough repairs, and by the opening of the session, will be an inviting retreat for young ladies. In favor of the location nothing need be said, as it is celebrated for health, good society, pleasant scenery, and all the facilities that are desirable for a seat of learning.

Rev. D. T. STUART, senior proprietor, after a temporary absence, has resumed the duties of his former position.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition, including washing, lights and fuel,	$70 00
Board, Tuition, &c., without washing,	64 00
Painting or Drawing,	10 00
Modern Languages,	10 00
Embroidery and Worsted,	5 00 to 10 00
Music, with use of instrument,	25 00

One half of the above charges required in advance.

Day scholars will be charged for tuition in the College Department,	$16 00
Primary Department,	10 00
Fuel in public rooms,	1 00

Pupils will be charged from the time they enter till the close of the session, no deduction being made for absence, except in case of protracted illness.

Those who desire further information are requested to visit us, or address the Conductors by letter.

D. T. STUART, GEO. J. REED. Shelbyville, Ky., July 30, 1856. too863

KENTUCKY

FEMALE COLLEGE,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.—1856—57.

Rev. T. R. PALMER, A. M., President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

Rev J. W. GOODMAN, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.

J. L. CALDWELL, Esq., Professor of Political Science.

Mrs. MARY L. PALMER Teacher of Mathematics.

Miss SUE TICHENOR, Teacher of Natural Sciences.

Miss LUCY COLLIER, Teacher of English Branches.

Miss EMILY DUPUY, Principal Primary Department.

JOSEPH KNEPHLER, Prof. of Instrumental Music.

Miss E. P. KIRK Assistant Teacher of Instrumental Music.

Mr. G. H. NASON, Mrs. E. B. NASON, } Teachers of Ornamental Branches.

Terms—per Session of Five Months:

Board, including washing, lights, and fire in sleeping rooms, morning and night,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	10 00
Tuition, in Collegiate Department, (Junior Class)	16 00
Tuition, in Collegiate Department, (Senior Class)	20 00
French, Spanish, or German Languages, each,	10 00
Music, on Piano or Guitar,	22 00
Use of Instruments	3 00
Drawing and Painting, each,	10 00
Embroidery,	5 00
Vocal music,	2 00
Fuel in school room,	50

No extra charge for Ancient Languages. ☞ One half of all charges payable in advance. No deduction made for absence, unless in case of protracted illness. Pupils received at any time, and charged to the end of the session.

☞ The next Scholastic Year will commence on Monday, August 25, 1856, and will continue without intermission, except one week at Christmas holidays, until about the middle of June, 1857.

T. R. PALMER, J. W. GOODMAN. Shelbyville, June 25, 1856. too860

Sam, is my coffee hot?" cried an old bachelor to his servant. "I guess not yet massa—I spit in him, and he no fizzle," replied Sam.

Sales of Land, &c.

A FINE RESIDENCE

FOR SALE.—I wish to sell the HOUSE AND LOT now occupied by me. The House was erected within the past two years, and was built with view to convenient arrangement. There is a never-failing Spring of excellent water on the lot, and all necessary buildings.

R. NEEL. October 29, 1856 t.o876

PUBLIC SALE.

ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1856,—it being County Court day,—between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 1 P. M., will be sold to the highest bidder, positively without reserve, at the Court House door,

NINETY-SEVEN ACRES OF LAND.

65 acres cleared, the balance in timber, well watered and set in blue grass,—being the northeast corner of the farm belonging to Col. C. S. Todd, situate on the turnpike leading from Shelbyville to Eminence.

TERMS—made known on day of sale.

J. CARTER. October 29, 1856 to876

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to discontinue house keeping, offers for sale his premises in North Shelbyville, consisting of a very comfortable FRAME DWELLING with negro, meat and carriage houses; a large Stable, all in the best repair; about 50 fruit trees of the choicest varieties, from three to four years old; grapes, strawberries, flowers, shrubbery, &c., together with 10 Acres of ground attached.

This is desirable property, and will be sold on very reasonable terms, if application be made on or before the 1st day of December. If not sold by that time, it will be rented to a *suitable tenant* for one year.

I will also sell, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22 my house and kitchen Furniture, all of which is nearly new, and of good quality, and consisting of a general assortment. Also, a fine young Horse, a fine Buggy and Harness, nearly new; some Corn in the shock; Oats and Hemp in the stack; two Cows, one an excellent milch cow with a young calf.

I will also, at the same time hire until the 25th December, 1857, a Negro Man, who is a fine farm hand.

I will also sell, at private sale, a NEGRO WOMAN, who is a first rate cook, washer and ironer, without incumbrance.

Terms—made known on day of sale.

WM. A. JONES. Shelbyville, Oct 29, 1856 to876

FOR SALE.

A LARGE Family of Valuable NEGROES Men, Women, and Children. For further information apply to

THE EDITOR. Sept 5, 1856 tf868

THE FARM OF J. W. GILL,

LYING on the Shelbyville and Frankfort turnpike road, 1½ miles east of Clayvillage, is offered for sale. It contains FIVE HUNDRED ACRES,—350 of which are in a high state of cultivation, nearly all adapted to the growth of hemp, and 150 finely timbered, and well set in blue grass.

Apply to the undersigned, on the premises.

Oct 31, 1855 tf824 J. W. GILL.

DESIRABLE FARM

FOR SALE.—Having engaged in a business that will require my whole attention, I offer my Farm for sale. This Farm lies upon the Frankfort pike, 1½ miles from Shelbyville, containing 293 ACRES of excellent land, adapted to hemp or for a stock farm. There are several excellent springs, two spring water ponds, plenty of rock for fencing, with some stone fence built. This Farm is capable of being divided into two medium farms, each having wood and water, and wide turnpike front; is a highly healthy locality, and in an excellent neighborhood; and to any one wishing to educate children at the desirable schools of Shelbyville, offers an excellent opportunity.

JAMES L. O'NEILL. August 13, 1856 to865

THIRTY-ONE ACRES

OF LAND FOR SALE—lying north of and adjoining Dr. Bonney, and cornering on the West port road. This Tract has a commanding and beautiful view of the town of Shelbyville, is well adapted for a building site, and also for cultivation. It is connected with the town by a lane on the east side. Price low. Apply to

L. E. DUPUY. Shelbyville August 13 1856. tf865

SHELBY FARM FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell the FARM, on which I reside, situate 5 miles east from Shelbyville, and one mile north of the turnpike, containing 122 acres, in a high state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a new frame dwelling, of good size, and convenience; with necessary outbuildings, and never failing water.

Also, a TRACT OF LAND, situate on the new Frankfort road, one half mile from the Farm, containing 100 acres in a high state of cultivation nearly all hemp land; has on it all necessary improvements, and is well watered.

I will sell them together, or separately. Those wishing to purchase would do well to examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere. Call on the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIS W. PARRISH. Dec 19, 1855 tf831

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

WE offer at private sale the FARM of John Ford, dec'd situate in Shelby county, on the Shelbyville and Taylorsville turnpike, six miles from Shelbyville, containing 326 Acres, 220 of which are in a fine state of cultivation, the residue well timbered. There is a large amount of stone fence on the farm, and plenty of rock. The improvements are a large brick Dwelling, with seven rooms, and kitchen under the same roof; good stables, barns, negro cabins, &c., and in the yard is one of the best springs in the county.

For further information and terms apply to

JOHN B. FORD, JOHN W. STONE, *Executors.* Sept 10, 1856 tf869

Farm at Commissioner's Sale.

Benjamin Martin's Heirs vs Louisa Ford &c., } In Equity.

ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1856,—it being County Court day,—in virtue of a decree of the Shelby Circuit Court, rendered in the above case at the September term, 1856, I will, as special Commissioner of said Court, sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Shelbyville, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., THE TRACT OF LAND, of which said Benjamin Martin died seized and possessed, situate in Shelby county, Ky., on the Shelbyville and Frankfort turnpike road, about 4 miles east from Shelbyville, containing about 100 Acres, in a fine state of cultivation. The improvements are a comfortable Dwelling and other necessary outbuildings, a good Orchard, and, besides the best Spring in Shelby county, a plenty of water for all purposes.

TERMS.—The purchase money for the land will be required to be paid as follows:—one third of the purchase money to be paid in six months; one third in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, the bond to have the force and effect of a replevin bond at maturity; and a lien will be retained upon the land until the purchase money is paid.

R. S. SAUNDERS, *Special Com'r.* October 15, 1856. to871

FINE FARM FOR SALE.

WE desire to sell the FARM we recently purchased of Capt. S. H. Wyles, situate in Shelby county, Ky., on the road to Belleview, five miles north from Shelbyville and six from Belleview. It is considered not only one of the best, but *the best* farm of the size in the county. It contains 313 acres, about 200 cleared and in the finest state of cultivation; and the balance well set in blue grass. There is not on the farm five acres that are not first rate hemp land. Clear Creek runs in at one corner, cutting off about 30 acres, and meanders along the farm so as to furnish never failing stock water in abundance, without a necessity for any extra fencing.

The improvements are all good: consisting of a very comfortable Dwelling in complete order; all necessary out buildings, in first rate repair; large new barn; Stabling, and Corn Crib; a large Hemp House, recently erected; an excellent Ice House,—now full of ice,—in which ice has frequently been kept the year through. A fine well of excellent never failing water near the house door.

Taking it altogether, a rare opportunity for one wishing a permanent home to secure a most eligible one. And any person wishing to purchase will be shown the premises by the subscribers living about [illegible] miles north from Shelbyville, on the Eminence road.

☞ Should the purchaser desire to obtain more land, we have 66 *Acres*, all cleared, of the very best hemp land, and very convenient to the above described farm, which we will sell with it.

☞ Possession can be given in October. There are forty acres of growing Corn on the Farm which will be for sale, if the Farm is sold.

M. COLLIER & BROTHERS. July 23, 1856. too860

The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest village newspaper published in Kentucky.

☞ Terms—$2 in advance; $2 50, payable within six months after subscribing, at which time all subscriptions will be due and chargeable with interest

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1856.

☞ We observe that our friend J. M. Armstrong, the clever Clothing Merchant at Louisville, received the *Diploma* for the best and finest display of Men and Boys' Clothing, from the Mechanics' Institute.

Those of our readers who purchase Clothing at Louisville, are referred to Mr. Armstrong's card, under the head of "Louisville Advertisements," on the 4th page.

☞ The British Government has presented a gold medal and telescope to Capt. Lapham, of the ship Helen R. Cooper, and a gold medal to Capt. Williams, of the ship American Congress, for their courageous and humane efforts in rescuing from a watery grave the crew of the British ship Boomerang; also, a gold medal to Capt. Knowles, of the ship Chariot of Fame, for like conduct in the case of the British bark Romulus.

Death of Revolutionary Soldiers.—The Woodstock (Va.) Tenth Legion publishes the death of Christian Dellinger, a Revolutionary soldier, at the age of ninety-two years. The Charleston (Va.) Republican announces the death of David Thomas, aged one hundred and four years, who served in the Revolution and in the war of 1812.

The Truth Coming Out.—The New York Herald of the 19th thus tells the naked truth in regard to its recent demi-god George Law:

"We have been guilty of a great burglary with regard to George Law. We have broken down the fences of the political menagerie to set him on his pins before the people. We thought he had the stuff in him to make a telling, vigorous man in the present exigency of the Republic. We paraded him in all sorts of shapes—turned him this way and that—doctored him in one style, physicked him another—gave him views, and ideas, and maxims, and apothegms, and occasionally a bit of poetry; but with all we could do, assisted by an ex-Senator Westcott, Silas M. Stillwell, C. E. Lester, and other worthies, George Law turned out to be a great humbug, and as a politician only fit to be laughed at. His ridiculous operations in his conventions and meetings, during the past few months, have only injured the cause of the opposition to the Democracy, and materially damaged the prospects of the candidate he endeavored to assist. Like a big bull in a china shop, he smashes everything with which he comes in contact. We really hope that he will now go back to private life, and become a respectable, God-fearing citizen. We rather think he will succeed better in religion than in politics. One half the money he has thrown away on political harpies, had it been invested in building churches and establishing nunneries, would have given him, with the Pope, a character for benevolence, munificence, sanctity, and devotion which would last him all the days of his life, and open for him a splendid prospect hereafter."

From Kansas.—Official dispatches from Gov. Geary, received at Washington on the 28th ultimo, details circumstances attending the arrest of an organized band, consisting of about 240 persons, among whom were a few women and children, comprising seven families. This party was regularly formed in military order under command of General Pomeroy and Colonels Eldridge, Perry and others. They had with them twenty wagons, in which were a supply of new arms, mostly muskets with bayonets, sabres and a lot of saddles, &c., sufficient to equip a battalion, consisting of one-fourth cavalry and the remainder infantry. Besides these arms which Gov. Geary says were evidently intended for a military organization and which were in the wagons, a search which was strongly objected to, the emigrants were provided with shot-guns, rifles, pistols, &c., sufficient for the ordinary uses of persons traveling in Kansas or any of the Western territories.

They had with them neither oxen, household furniture, mechanics' tools, agricultural implements, nor any of the necessary appurtenances of peaceful settlers. They were permitted to pursue their journey under the escort of a squadron of dragoons, and subsequently Geary according to promise, met them near Topeka. They apologized for their evident and undeniable disregard of Gov. Geary's proclamation, which apology, though plausible, was not far from satisfactory.

After welcoming them as peaceful emigrants, and assuring them that he would positively enforce his proclamation and suffer no party of men to enter or travel through the Territory with warlike or hostile appearance to the terror of the peaceful citizens and danger of renewing the disgraceful and alarming scenes through which the inhabitants had so recently passed, Gov. Geary insisted upon the immediate disbandonment of the combination, which was agreed to with alacrity. The majority of the men were evidently gratified to learn that they had been deceived in relation to Kansas affairs and that peace and quiet, instead of strife and contention, were reigning there. His remarks were received with frequent demonstrations of approbation, and at their close the organization was broken up and its members dispersed in various directions, after they had been dismissed from custody and the fact announced by Major Sibly. Their thankfulness for his kind treatment towards them during the time he held them under arrest was expressed by giving him three hearty and enthusiastic cheers.

Among the documents is the report of the emigrants to Gov. Geary, complaining of the rough treatment they received from troops, acting, as they understood, under orders from Mr. Preston, U. S. Marshall, declaring their mission to Kansas as peaceful, having no organization save one of police for their own regulation and defence on the way, and coming in that spirit to the territory, they claimed the right of American citizens to bear arms and be exempt from unlawful search and seizure.

Capt. Shelby, who had them in charge, says they were never for one moment made to feel the restraints of military discipline, but were, on the contrary, relieved from the onerous duty and necessity of military nightly guards and assisted rather than retarded in their journey. The Captain, agreeably to Gov. Geary's instructions, restored such of the arms as were claimed as individual property.

The Eminence Fair.—The following article appeared in the Lexington Observer and Reporter of the 18th ultimo. It was crowded out of our issue of last week:

FACTS AT THE EMINENCE FAIR.

They publish one thing and do another—in proof of which we have only to refer to their bills.—I received a copy of the List of Premiums of the Eminence Fair from one of their Directory, at our State Fair, and after carefully examining it, I met with another of the directors a few days after at Paris, whom I asked if they would be governed by their bill. He replied they would strictly. I then concluded to take my stock down with the intention of showing them in the harness ring, out of harness, which the bill allowed; but upon entering them the Secretary informed me that all over two years old must go in harness, although it was not specified in the bill. I then told him to enter my stock in the fine ring; (as I was unprepared to drive them, having left my buggy and harness both at home,) and when my mare was brought in for exhibition she was ruled out upon the ground that she had taken a premium in that class before, although the bill does not exclude any animal. I met with the President out side of the gate immediately afterwards and said to him: Mr. Mallory, if I have violated this bill, (holding it in my hand) in any way whatever, I'm willing to make any acknowledgement required, but if I have not, I shall expect it of you. To which he replied: sir, your mare is ruled out, and we publish what we please; (and this was spoken in a manner that a good master never speaks to a servant.)

Now, if those who exhibit stock, yes I may say, the bone and sinew of the Fair, are to be treated thus, I for one, will cease to exhibit: others may do as they wish. I am in favor of Fairs if conducted upon high principles, am a member of several of the principal ones, and never violated any of their rules knowingly. I would like to see them all flourish, and I have no doubt they will if they are properly officered, as much of the peace, harmony, and prosperity of any association, depends very much on its leading officers. Very respectfully,

E. R. SMITH.

October 16, 1856.

Shelby News please copy.

On showing the article to the very efficient and gentlemanly Secretary of the Board of Directors, he at once reminded us, that, although there had been an omission in the pamphlet copy of the List of Premiums, to state that all entries in the harness ring of two years and over were to be driven in harness, yet, in the List advertised in The Shelby News for seven successive weeks prior to the Fair, the omission had been supplied. On referring to the advertised list, we found, under "Harness Horses," this—

"*Note.*—All entries in this ring, 2 years old and upwards, to be driven in harness."

On the second point of complaint, on reference to the published "General Provisions," we find this rule

"No aged animal that has taken a premium from this Association; shall afterwards compete for a premium, except in open ring."—*By-Law IV. Sec.* 8.

—Thus it will be seen that, had Mr. Smith applied to the officers or any one of the Directors about the rules of entry, he would have learned the facts, and been saved the effects of his misunderstanding.

As to the remarks about the President, in all conscience we think Mr. Smith is mistaken, for a more noble, affable, and kind hearted and honorable man does not live in Kentucky; and we doubt if there is a man in the State better qualified for the position he fills, or who could perform the duties more acceptably to the thousands who take so deep and increasing an interest in the Eminence Fairs.

☞ Hon. John M. Clayton is seriously ill. His physicians think it doubtful if he will ever recover.

Gale.—During last week there was a severe gale on the northern lakes. A number of vessels and many lives were lost.

Snow.—The telegraph on the 31st ult., announced the fall of snow at Washington City and through New York and eastward. At some places, at 1 o'clock, it was over a foot in depth.

Resigning.—A telegram from Washington says, that the Army Department has been receiving an unusually large number of resignations by army officers. It is alleged that these resignations are in consequence of the inadequacy of their pay for the support of their families.

Who is P. S.—Forward?"—This appendix to most of Mr. Forney's election dispatches has elicited some inquiry among the Democracy at the South. It is scarcely necessary to inform the faithful, we should think, that the mystical subscription translates "*Postscript*—send this news *forward*" that it may not be too late to gull the weak. The Savannah Republican is foster-pater to the following, upon the dispatch announcing the result in Pennsylvania:

"A knot of Democrats were in confab over the gratifying intelligence it contained when one of the company enquired: "Who is this Mr. P. S. Forward—is he to be relied on?" Whereupon a Democrat present declared that he had know him for many years, that he was a good Democrat, and a highly respectable citizen of Philadelphia!"

☞ The Buchaneers at Pittsburgh determined to have a grand "réunion"—roast an ox whole, on Friday, 24th ult. It was soon ascertained, however that a majority in that "neck of woods" did not eat meat on Friday. The following circular was issued when this discovery was made:

NOTICE
TO OUR
DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS.

In consequence of having selected Friday next for the celebration of our glorious victory, the majority of our friends object to ROAST BEEF; the Committee of Arrangements have therefore been compelled to defer for the present ROASTING AN OX.

The Catholics won the victory; it is right their tastes, prejudices, and religious fasts should be respected by the party who charge John C. Fremont with being a Catholic, to injure him in the estimation of Protestants.

Shot.—W. E. Berryman, a son of Dr. Berryman, of New Castle, was shot in that town, on the 29th ultimo, by N. Edwards. It is said that Mr. B. cannot possibly survive the wound. We have heard several statements in regard to the affair; but differing very widely.

A vile Game.—The Black Republicans have suggested a scheme to "crush Mr. Fillmore out of the House of Representatives; and the Buchanan advocates are anxious that the scheme shall be put in force. Here it is, as stated by the Cincinnati Commercial:

Mr. Fillmore Crushed Out.—It is a fixed fact, that Mr. Fillmore's name will not be introduced as that of a candidate, into the House of Reprsentatives, if the people should fail to elect a President. It will be the easiest matter in the world for either the Republican or Democratic electors to crush Mr. Fillmore like a miserable worm. If he should happen to get Maryland and Kentucky—or even if he should get twenty or thirty electoral votes—which is not at all probable—all that the Republicans or Democracy, with their masses of votes, would have to do, would be to cast one more electoral vote than Mr. Fillmore had, for, say Chase or Seward Pierce or Douglas, and Mr. Fillmore would be out; for the Constitution provides that only the three highest candidates can come before the House. This would certainly be done, and the miserable third party things in the House crushed into voting for Buchanan or Fremont. That is the way to finally fix this pretentions and dastardly nuisance—the Fillmourner party—if it should by some freak of fortune be able to defeat an election in the electoral college.

Where Rioters and Ruffians come from.

The Dublin Evening Mail of April 13th, 1855, contained an account of the election held a short time before in Cavan county, Ireland. That paper stated that "it was a contest between the Church of Rome and the landed gentry defending the independence of their native land." Never did any human being read of greater outrages and persecutions for opinion's sake. Mob law, violence, and intimidation were the arguments used at the Cavan election, and many were actually imprisoned in committee-rooms and taken to the polls by a ruffian guard with the view of compelling them to vote as "Holy Mother Church" demanded. We quote from the Dublin Mail as follows:

"A body of upwards of two thousand men marched into the town, brandishing formidable sticks in a truly independent manner, and shouting for tenant right and Hughes. Three Roman Catholic clergymen accompanied them on horseback, and also, it was stated, ninety voters for Mr. Hughes. Other large bodies followed in quick succession, and the approach to the court-house was soon almost blocked up, the aspect of affairs which had previously worn a rather quiet appearance becoming very visibly altered.

"A lane was formed of fellows brandishing their sticks, through which the voters going to the court-house were obliged to pass. The positions of the soldiers and police were somewhat altered in order to keep this mob back. After awhile they began to seize voters and drag them into Mr. Hughes's committee-rooms."

"A party of armed men went, between 9 and 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, to the house of an elector at Ballinagh, for the purpose of making him promise to vote for Mr. Hughes.

"He refused to do so, and then they demanded that he should swear not to vote for Mr. Burrows; and, on his refusing this also, they threw him across the fire and held him there until the flesh was burned off his ribs."

The Catholic party endeavored to force a man named John Corr to vote against his conscience. After being imprisoned and maltreated for two hours, the account says:

"They put him on his knees, and tried to compel him to swear that he would not vote for Mr. Burrows; but he resolutely refused to do so. They then dragged him back into town to the court-house in the roughest manner, kicking him and knocking out one of his teeth. They detained a tally ticket for him in the liberal committee-room; he refused to take it into his hand, and it was thrust into his breast.

"He was then brought into the booth, but he objected to vote, on the ground that he had been kept under constraint; after sitting some time in the court-house, he was enabled, with the aid of a gentleman named Gaffney, to return to his home."

The Baltimore Clipper asks that it be remembered that these outlaws were the electors or voters of Ireland, and claimed as the respectable, responsible, and intelligent portion of her Papal population. If they thus prostituted the ballot-box at home, is it any wonder that they were the leaders in perpetrating stupendous election frauds in California, or that they have boasted of playing at the same game in New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other places? If they thus acted the part of merciless ruffians toward their own countrymen at home, is it in any degree surprising that the managers of our foreign party contrived to induce them to attempt the same thing in Cincinnati, Louisville, Baltimore, New Orleans, Washington, and Norfolk?

The above article, from the Dublin Evening Mail, deserves a place in every American journal in the land, and a reading by every voter of both parties. It shows (as this class of Irishmen belong to the Pope-serving Democracy) from what source that party derives all its election rioters and ruffians, and should hereafter cause their tongues to be covered with blisters should they again dare utter a word about native rowdyism. If, in the language of Mr. Clay, England, with all her power, has always had great trouble in keeping her turbulent and disorderly Irish Papists on their good behavior, they must necessarily run wild when they locate "in a free country," and think themselves at liberty to ride over everybody.

But they must be taught that it is enough and far more than enough for the foreign party leaders to starve their country's brave defenders to find fat places for Irish idlers and grog-shop keepers, without their undertaking to domineer over Americans in America, as they were in the habit of domineering over, insulting, and outraging the anti-Catholic Irish at home.

Some of our cotemporaries have published a paragraph to the effect that Maj. Joseph S. Bledsoe, of Burksville, Ky., (Senator elect in place of Shelby Stone, Esq., resigned, and since dead) had been killed by the upsetting of a stage near Glasgow. This is an error. The unfortunate gentleman killed was Mr. H. M. Bledsoe, son of Maj. B.—*Commonwealth.*

Negro Insurrection in Arkansas.—We learn from the Memphis papers that there is great excitement in Union county, Arkansas, on account of the discovery on the 15th of October, of a plot among the negroes to rise in rebellion. Fortunately the plot was discovered in time to prevent one of the most bloody massacres in the whole annals of insurrections. The plot was very extensive, and negroes were taken up and made to confess, implicated others twenty miles off.

Some of the negroes say the rising was to take place on the day of the Presidential election. The men all being from home on that day, the plot was to murder the women and children first, and then attack the unarmed men at the polls. Several white men have been implicated, and notified to leave the county in a given time, or be hung. The letter states that on the Colorado the excitement is intense, and that several negroes have been hung. The plot seems to have been very extensive, reaching as far as Texas.—*St. Louis Int.*

Negro Insurrection in Texas.

Columbus, Colorado co., Sept. 9, 1856.

The object of this communication is to state to you all the facts of any importance connected with a recent intended insurrection.

Our suspicions were aroused about two weeks ago, when a meeting of the citizens of the county was called, and a committee of investigation appointed to ferret out the whole matter, and lay the facts before the people of the county for their consideration. The committee entered upon their duties, and in a short time were in full possession of the facts of a well organized and systemized plan for the murder of our entire white population, with the exception of the young ladies, who were to be taken captives and made the wives of the diabolical murderers of their parents and friends. The committee found in their possession a number of pistols, bowie-knives, guns, and ammunition. Their passwords of organization were adopted, and their motto, "Leave not a shadow behind."

Last Saturday, the 6th instant, was the time agreed upon for the execution of their damning designs. At a late hour at night all were to make one simultaneous, desperate effort, with from two to ten apportioned to nearly every house in the county, kill all the whites, save the above exceptions, plunder their homes, take their horses and arms, and fight their way on to a "free State" (Mexico.)

Notwithstanding the intense excitement which moved every member of our community, and the desperate measures to which men are liable to be led on to by such impending danger, to which we had been exposed by our indulgence and leniency to our slaves, we must say the people acted with more caution and deliberation than ever before characterized the action of any people under similar circumstances.

More than two hundred negroes had violated the law, the penalty of which is death. But by unanimous consent the law was withheld and their lives spared, with the exception of three of the ringleaders, who were on Friday, the 5th inst., at two o'clock, P. M., hung, with the unanimous voice of the citizens of the county.

Without exception, every Mexican in the county was implicated. They were arrested and ordered to leave the country within five days, and never again to return under the penalty of death. There is one, however, by the name of Frank, who is proven to be one of the prime movers of the affair, who was not arrested, but we hope that he may yet be, and have meted out to him such a reward as his black deeds demand.

We are satisfied that the lower class of the Mexican population are incendiaries in any country where slaves are held, and should be dealt with accordingly. And, for the benefit of the Mexican population, we should here state that a resolution was passed by the unanimous votes of the county, forever forbidding any Mexican from coming within the limits of the county.

Peace, quiet, and good order are again restored, and by the watchful care of our vigilance committee, a well organized patrol and good discipline among our planters, we are persuaded that there will never again occur the necessity of a communication of the character of this. Yours, respectfully,

John H. Kobson,
H. A. Tatum,
J. H. Hicks.
Corresponding Committee.

Cattle Market Prospects—Beef Plenty.—In addition to the large stock of beef cattle received in this city last week, numbering over five thousand head, there is a prospect of about an equal supply this week. We hear of over a hundred car loads passing over the Lake Shore railroad in one day, towards Buffalo, beside the number on the Erie road. The usual average number per car at this season is fifteen or sixteen head. There were seven or eight hundred head left unsold at the yards in Forty-fourth street last Wednesday, which will lessen the number actually wanted this week. We were told yesterday by an Ohio drover that he had taken the first offer, and sold his drove at a loss for the first time this year, rather than take his chance in the market on Wednesday. Unless the demand at Albany should be unprecedentedly large for the Eastern markets, we shall probably have a very full market here, and we should not be surprised to see cattle sold at prices only equivalent to 8 or 8½ cts. a pound for the meat of good fair market retailing beef. The price would depend entirely upon the butchers, but for one thing; that is, that many of them are obliged to buy cattle every week at just such prices as the cattle brokers see fit to ask them; because they are so irredeemably in debt that they must continue to buy upon credit or break. It is believed that the butchers are constantly in debt to the brokers a million of dollars, and nearly all the cattle are sold upon three or four weeks credit. The drover who brings the cattle to market, and the feeder, get their money, and the cattle broker, who is the commission merchant, takes the responsibility of the credit to the butcher; and that is the cause of the high price of beef to the consumer. If the business was reduced to the cash system, the immediate effect would be to reduce the price of beef to the consumer about twenty-five per cent. It is for this cause that a great surplus of bullocks and over-stocked market do not reduce the price of butchers' meat in proportion to similar effects upon other kinds of trade. But so far as large supplies of live stock can have that effect, we are in a fair way now to see the time when a good pound of beef can be bought for a shilling.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

From the Cleveland Herald, Oct. 26.

A Child Beaten to Death by a Romish Priest for attending a Protestant Sunday School.

On Saturday evening Councilman Paddock received information that a German child had just died from the effects of a severe beating received at the hands of her teacher in the St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) Parish School, who is also a Priest. He informed Chief of Police Stedman, who, having satisfied himself that there was good reason for believing the story true, gave information to Coroner Erwin, and an inquest was held yesterday. The jury consisted of Charles L. Fish, T. S. Paddock, James Hill, Seymour Race, F. B. Pratt, and P. Henry Breslin. The witnesses were the Physicians, N. B. and W. M. Prentice, the mother, and several schoolmates of the deceased. After a long and patient investigation, they unanimously gave the following verdict:

"That the deceased came to her death in consequence whipping and beating received from and by the hands of Frederick Bauer, on or about the 21st of September, A. D., 1856. The said whipping and beating having been done with a stick or other weapon."

Comment is unnecessary. The severest terms of indignation are expressed by our citizens. Mr. Bauer was arrested, and is now awaiting his examination in the Police Court. He manifests no feeling, we understand, and says nothing. The verdict says the beating was administered to her on or about the 21st. It was done on Monday, which was the 22d. We give a portion of the testimony verbatim, as it was committed to writing at the time by Mr. Breslin:

Flinda Hicks deposes and says as follows: I am acquainted with the deceased, Barbara Forman; have been attending the same school with Barbara; during the last month Barbara has not attended school; we attended school at the Catholic church on the Flats, in the city of Cleveland. The teacher of the school whipped Barbara by laying her on a chair upon her belly and beat her with a stick; he made her take hold of the rounds of the chair as he whipped her; he makes all of the scholars take hold of the rounds of the chair when he whips them; he used a piece of cane having a crook on it; taking hold of the crook, he struck her about the shoulders and back, and struck her a few times lower down; cannot say how many times he struck her; did not see him strike her on the head; he took hold of her hair when he was whipping her; she screamed and hallood very hard and loud while he was whipping her; his blows were real hard, and he made ugly faces while he was whipping her; she cried real hard until recess, when she went home with one of the other little girls. She tried very hard to get up when he was whipping her, but she could not get up, because he was sitting on her so that she could not get up; she was on her belly on the chair, holding on to the lower round of the chair, and the teacher had hold of her hair, crushing her down on to it. The teacher told Barbara that she ought not to have gone to the Ragged School, and whipped her for going to the Ragged Sunday School; he called her up for that. When Barbara went to her seat after the master whipped her, she could not sit up straight, because she got such a whipping on her back, and Barbara said it hurt her to sit up. School commences about 8 o'clock; we have to go to church first, and Barbara was whipped soon after school commenced. I am going on twelve years of age. Barbara has not been to school since she got her hard whipping at the school. The master used to whip all the scholars as he whipped Barbara, previous to her whipping, but he has not whipped them so since Barbara was whipped.

Also, W. M. Prentice, who being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I am a physician, resident of Cleveland, Cuyahoga county, Ohio. I have made a post mortem examination on the body of Barbara Forman, deceased, and have found the result of disease on a portion of the left lung—the back part of the lung; also enlargement of the liver and spleen, resulting from disease. There was the appearance of an injury on the left side of the shoulder of the deceased. The injury upon the surface corresponded with the diseased condition of the lung, so far as locality is concerned. There was also a mark upon the lower portion of the spine, down over the sacrum. On the hip were two other marks which I was at a loss to determine, whether it was the cause of disease or was occasioned by external bruises caused by violence. An injury, such as the one found upon the left shoulder, might have produced such a condition of the lungs as above stated. Such a condition of the liver and lungs is sufficient to produce death. All the other organs, so far as examined, were in a healthy condition. I consider the appearance of the injury found upon the left shoulder of the deceased as presenting the appearance of a recent injury, as also the diseased state of the lungs, when taken in connection. There is no evidence upon the deceased of death occasioned by inflammation of the bowels. There was also the appearance of a swollen condition of muscles of the lower jaw on the left side. It may have been caused by a blow.

Also, Mary A. Forman, who being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am the stepmother of the deceased, Barbara Forman. I had the care of Barbara for about two years past. The age of the deceased was 8 years and 5 months. She died on the morning of October 18, at 4 A. M. She has been sick four weeks to-morrow, Oct. 20, 1856. About four weeks ago, Barbara went to school in the morning, feeling well and healthy. When she came home she was crying, and said, when I asked her what the matter was, "that the school master had whipped her," and she could not sit down without experiencing great pain. I examined her back side, and she had marks upon the same as broad as my finger. I did not examine her back and shoulders at that time, but the little girl went to bed complaining of great pains in her back, also of pains in her shoulders, arms and legs, and as she said—"sore all over." She told us she thought her back was broke. The day Barbara came home from school, I did not examine her face, but about one week ago last Friday I examined her face, and in the inside of her mouth we found sores upon the side of her tongue and on her back, being on the left side of her head. Barbara had always been perfectly healthy previous to this sickness of the last four weeks. The sore on Barbara's right side was solely occasioned by the posture in which she lay when in bed; she could not lie on the left side at all, and could on the right side, which was constant, and caused little sores on her right hip. When she came home after the whipping, there was stripes or welts all over her back and backside. This examination I had about half an hour after Barbara came home from school, and subsequently to her whipping. I did not send Barbara to school or church after her whipping. She might been able to go, but we did not send her. Barbara complained of the soreness of her head continually after she was whipped. About one week ago, Barbara complained of the soreness of her back and shoulders, at which time she was taken down to her bed. This was about a week ago to-day. She never got up again. One week ago to-morrow we sent for a doctor; the one we expected on Monday did not come on Monday, but on Tuesday we procured one doctor Tokey, who attended her until she died. I did not inform the doctor what the difficulty was, nor did I tell him she had been whipped by her teacher. When Barbara came home she told me her teacher had whipped her because she had attended the Ragged Sunday School. We sent Barbary to the Ragged Sunday School at the request of its teacher.

From the Buffalo Commercial.

The Irish Catholics—An Important Confession.—The following quotation from the July number of Brownson's Review merits attention. It is a virtual confession that the Catholics have given just offense by their preposterous conduct, and that there has been good reason for the formation of the American party. He tells his Catholic readers how they have roused the opposition of native-born and Protestant Americans, and in telling them this, intimates they had better change their policy, and behave differently We copy his testimony as evidence on this point, which no Catholic can dispute. He says —

In the parts of the country where the prejudices against Catholicity are strongest, it has seemed to be *Celtic, rather than Catholic;* and Americans have felt, that to become Catholics, *they must become Celts,* and make common cause with every class of Irish agitators, who treat Catholic America *as if it were a province of Ireland.* A considerable portion of our Catholic population have brought with them their old prejudices of race, national animosities, and bitter passions, and *make our country the arena for fighting out their old hereditary feuds.* Our so-called Catholic journals are little else than Irish newspapers, and appeal rather to his Irish than to Catholic interests and sympathies. Some of them *teem with abuse of Americans, and are filled with diatribes* against the race from which the majority of non-Catholic Americans claim to have sprung. Their tone and temper are foreign; and their whole tendency is to make an American feel that, practically, the Church *in this country is the church of a foreign colony, and by no means Catholic.* All this may be very natural, and very easily explained to the Catholic who is willing to pardon almost any thing to a people that has stood firm by the faith during three centuries of martyrdom, but every one must see that it is far better fitted to repel Americans from the Church, than to attract them to it; especially when they find the *foreignism which offends them defended by a portion of the clergy,* and apparently opposed by none; and carried even into politics, *and made or attempted to be made, the turning point in our elections.*

Fifteen Thousand Foreigners Naturalized.—The New York papers inform us that 15,000 foreigners have been naturalized in that city during the last six weeks. The Democrats and "Republicans" pay the expenses of naturalization. The Herald says:

"A few—and they are very few—apply of their own accord, but the great bulk are recruited by the Naturalization Committees of Tammany Hall and the Republican Central Club. The former have taken the Irish under their special care, while the Germans, whose tendencies are of a Republican character, seem to have fallen to the charge of the latter. Both committees pay the naturalization fees, in consideration, it is generally understood, of the votes which their candidates are expected to receive in return. Now, as each fee amounts to fifty cents, and as there have been about fifteen thousand naturalized, the whole amount paid must be over seven thousand dollars. The greater part of this has been paid, it is said, by the Democratic committee, who have made five citizens to every three presented by the Republicans. In the first week or two the German applicants preponderated, but they have since been left in the minority by the constantly increasing majority of the Irish."

What does Mr. Banks, who professes to be in favor of amending the naturalization laws, think of the conduct of his Republican friends in New York? Does he approve of manufacturing foreigners into American citizens for the express purpose of defeating the candidate of the American party? What does Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, think of such proceedings? Do they meet with this approval?

Interesting.—Some time ago a friend of ours purchased a number of picture frames, tastefully made of acorns and handsomely stained and varnished, which he placed in his library at his country house. The ensuing season he and his family departed on rather a distant tour, and for some months the country house remained untenanted. The season was an unusually damp during their absence, and upon their return it was deemed advisable to have their rural homestead well aired and dried by constant fires in all the rooms before inhabiting it again. Orders to this effect were therefore despatched, and the opening began under the direction of the old housekeeper. Window and door were flung wide open one after another, letting in the sunshine to the mildewed walls and hangings, until the "household corps" arrived at the library, when as the first pair of shutters swung back, the breeze fluttered in and played on the walls with a sound as of rustling foilage, causing a universal and rather startling movement of eyes in the direction of the mysterious sound. That the astonishment of the gazers was by no means lessened when they beheld the cause of the rustling our readers will easily credit, when we inform them that several acorns on each picture frame had sprouted, and a grove of miniature oaks were gently waving their tiny boughs, and fluttering their dark green leaflets around the majestic brows of Washington, and Franklin, and Adams, and a half dozen others of of our venerable fathers of the Republic. Nature herself had broken through her accustomed laws to crown these patriot heroes with her own wreaths of honor, and offer, even in her dying struggles, this beautiful tribute to their memory. Now, is not this fact worth all the fables of Scherzerrade or Swift a hundred times over!—*Philadelphia Eve. Jour.*

Death of Col. Boone.—The Springfield (Mo.) Advertiser mentions the death of Col. Nathan Boone, youngest son of Daniel Boone, week before last, aged seventy-two years.

Hogs.—The Cincinnati Gazette, of Saturday, says: "Hogs were packed to-day by two houses, and sales were made at $6 25. The weather just now is favorable, but the regular business will not be commenced for some time yet. Packers are generally somewhat unsettled in their views as to prices, and the disposition to operate boldly at current prices is not general."

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Pork Trade.—*Speculations of a Dealer.*—Having heard of the wild speculations in contemplation for the coming pork season, I cannot refrain from offering to the pork dealers a communication which I hope may prove of some advantage to them as well as to bankers, who may loan money for the purchase of pork. It is a known fact that the price of pork, to a great degree, makes the quantity. High prices will at all times bring out more hogs than low prices. from the fact that if a farmer can obtain for his hogs $6@$7, he will sell all he can spare and keep as little as possible for supplies, and eat a larger quantity of vegetables, bread, chickens, &c.; but if hogs are $4@$5, he will retain for family use a good supply of bacon, to be consumed by his family, workmen, &c., this fact has been clearly shown within the last two years. In 1854-55 prices ranged from 3¢@4¢, and the consequence was a "short stock." and the pork dealers all became rich; some said this was caused by failure of the corn crop. I will admit that to a certain degree it was, as there certainly was very little old corn, and a failure in the new crop, which caused corn to be high priced; but if the price of hogs had ruled high enough to justify farmers to feed, we would have had many more hogs; but as it was, the price of corn very high and the price of hogs very low, farmers sold their corn and fed hogs on mast.

In 1855-56 there was a cry of "Short Stock," because the people supposed that on account of scarcity of old corn farmers had sold their crops at good prices and discontinued the raising of hogs, consequently packers run hogs up in November to $7; they afterwards found themselves mistaken; hogs poured in and found no market, and a panic took prices down to $5. Confidence was again established and prices advanced to $6 50, hogs and meats again poured in, and the consequence was an increase and ruinous decline; the increase, however, was not generally believed in, and prices again advanced and ranged high throughout the spring and summer, and the consequence is *that the Price Current is now known to have reported correctly* that the country is now full of meats, with no prospect of demand; the demand has entirely ceased for the past two months *as it always will* be when prices are very high and stock good. Mess pork and lard are the only articles which are now doing any good for the packer, and those articles must materially decline within the coming month, as there is a large increase over last year with comparatively no demand, also with an expected arrival in New York of 8,000 barrels mess pork, which was undoubtedly shipped from France to New York to be re-sold, having been purchased for war supplies.

Last year at this time there was not (to the knowledge of the writer) a pound of meat in Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, or any of the packing points in the West, and not sufficient East and South to supply annual consumption, and with large English and French contracts for meats deliverable in November and December. Now, if we had panics with all these favorable circumstances, what are we likely to have, with high prices, in 1856-7—commencing with a large over supply of old meats? No demand, and no prospect of demand from England or France, and with a full supply of meats South, and an overstock in the East, and with a full supply of old corn, and a reasonable crop of new, and one of the best mast years ever known, it is very evident that he who has the *smallest* stock of meats from 6 and 6½ hogs during the coming year, will make the most money. I might add that the wheat crop should be taken into consideration, as when wheat is in fully supply; if otherwise, the demand to a certain degree will cease. This is too great a producing country to justify $6 hogs, and I doubt as to whether 1854-5 would have justified $6, as the price would have started high and the demand would not have been so great, particularly so, if we had have had plenty of wheat. And another point is, that some parts of the South are getting tired of paying such enormous prices for meats, and are now becoming producers.

At this time last year there was no lard of consequence in this or any other market, but to-day there is in this city alone near two thousand barrels in the hands of butchers and manufacturers, and the butchers and others making more than can be consumed before the first of December, and prospects of an early season, which, to me, makes it look as though we must have a decline in lard equal, if not greater, than last year. But in the face of these facts, poorly posted manufacturers are now paying 10½@11c for November and December deliveries, and also at this time last year beef was in good demand and scarce, to-day it is over abundant, with prospect of an exceedingly good stock to be slaughtered this fall, which will act greatly to the disadvantage of high-priced pork. Another thing which has a great tendency to enhance the fictitious value of pork is, that farmers, if disappointed in prices of hogs, will pack on their account until the supply of hogs in market becomes limited and temporary scarcity has the effect to cause advances, particularly if there happens to be any contracts on the carpet.

This year our packers are being deceived by the cry of short crop, and contracts are really scarce. But if they will investigate the matter they will find plenty of corn and plenty of meat, and plenty of stock and fatted hogs all over the West; "Indiana cries short stock," do they not always do so? It is an old take in order to make believe that hogs are scarce, and the real cause of contracts not being offered is that farmers got bitten last year contracting at $5 and $6, and when deliveries took place in November, they were worth $7; and this very thing is the only cause which can be assigned for their not being willing to contract. But, in conclusion, I say that packers need not be anxious about hogs, because there will assuredly be more than they want at such ruinous prices.

There is generally slaughtered about 2,500,000 hogs, averaging 200 lbs., each; say at 6½c. each hog would cost $1? 50; or the whole pork trade requires $31,250,000. A decline of one cent per pound, which "I think" is sure to take place, is equal to sixteen per cent., or five millions of dollars. The farmers are rich, the packers have passed through a hard year—now out of whose pockets shall this five million of dollars come?

LIBERTY AND UNION—ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

THE SHELBY NEWS

HENRI F. MIDDLETON
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens,) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a republican government. WASHINGTON
It is time we should become a little more Americanized.—JACKSON.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞Read all the cards under the head of Special Notices.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Desirable Farm. See the advertisement of Jas. L. O'Neill, of the sale of his Farm. This is one of the best Farms in the vicinity of Shelbyville, and to any one wishing to educate their children at our Female Schools, it presents a good opportunity, it being within fifteen minutes walk of town.

Stock Farm. The large and valuable Farm of Col. C. S. Todd is offered for sale. As a stock farm, there is none better in the county.

Commissioner's Sale. See the advertisement of Special Commissioner John Robinson.

Holloway's Pills, an invaluable Remedy for Dropsical Symptoms. Mrs. Emma Huntley, of Houston, Texas, aged 45, last fall was thrown upon a bed of sickness, her feet and legs began to swell, strongly indicating dropsy at this period of life. Her husband became greatly alarmed, as it was feared that she could not recover, so dreadful was the attack. After trying many remedies without benefit, Mr. Huntley at last put her under the course of Holloway's Pills, which she took for about three weeks, and the swelling considerably diminished; continuing them for five weeks more, she was completely cured. These Pills will also cure all bilious and liver complaints in a very short time.

Lost.—On Saturday evening last, on Main Street, a large red silk *Handkerchief*. The finder will confer an obligation by leaving it at "The Shelby News" Office.

Where are they?—We have lost four *Hogs;* black and white spotted; marked in the left ear—the end cut off, and a slit made. For any information as to where they are, so that we can get them, we will give a liberal reward.

☞Eight buildings and a large amount of dry goods were destroyed by fire at La Grange, Ga., on the 25th ult.

Going for Buchanan.—The telegraph, which has recently been a great electioneering agent for BUCHANAN, communicates the following item from New York:

"The German abolitionists of this city, partizans of Gerritt Smith, have resolved to support Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, as a more reliable person to further their object than Col. Fremont."

Trying to Sell.—We received information from Albany, N. Y., on Monday, that WEED, GREELEY, RAYMOND, & Co., had given up all hopes of FREMONT, and as the best means of shewing their hatred to Mr. FILLMORE, had proposed to sell out the Black Republican vote to BUCHANAN!

A Prediction.—We are neither a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, yet we venture the prediction that the Kentucky Democracy, before four years expire, will curse and denounce their present admired and applauded, ARNOLD PILATE WILLARD, with all the bitterness they now use towards their recent favorites, CHASE, HALE, SUMNER, WILMOT, the VAN BURENS, BLAIRS, and other late leading Democrats, but now leading Abolitionists.

☞WILLARD, in his speech in the Court House in this place, on Friday last, as we are informed, said: "He did not think the Irish and Dutch could be blamed, if they would hang meat upon the bushes, along the whole road, from the Ohio river to Canada, to feed the negroes of every Southern man who voted for Fillmore, in their flight from slavery."

Comment upon such sentiments, is not necessary. If a man cannot be blamed for coolly and deliberately doing an act, that act is, of course, commendable in the sight of those who declare he is not blameable for its commission.

We presume, however, that WILLARD made the same remark at each point at which he spoke, in this State. Well, he spoke at Gilman's, in Jefferson county, on Tuesday, the 28th ultimo. The Louisville Courier, of the 31st, has the following statement:

"On Tuesday night last four negro men, belonging to the Messrs. Bates, of Jefferson county, took passage on the *underground railroad* for Canada."

Did some of the Dutch and Irish of Jefferson, act upon WILLARD's hint?

Look at this.—Although the canvass is over, we put the following upon record. The *National Americans* of Pennsylvania have acted constantly on the great fact, that he who would compromise his principles, has no principles to compromise. Hence they have refused all overtures from the Black Republicans and North Americans to "fuse," or make a fusion ticket. At a meeting of the National Americans, at Philadelphia, last week, J. P. SANDERSON, the chairman of the Fillmore State Committee, thus spoke of the North American State committee:

"Other motives influenced that Committee! Between James Buchanan and Millard Fillmore, certain members of that committee desired the election of James Buchanan. One of the members of that Committee, and a prominent member of the Committee, not of the Republican, but of the so-called North American Committee, a gentleman who has occupied high positions in this commonwealth, has himself declared that between James Buchanan and Millard Fillmore he was for James Buchanan; 'because,' said he, '*I have opposed Millard Fillmore for four years, and what chance have I for favors from him?*' I make the charge boldly, and I can prove it. Another prominent actor in this fusion business the author of the bogus Convention at Harrisburg, the originator of it, I have evidence to prove that he said the same thing. These gentlemen, whose whole movement is to defeat Mr. Fillmore, charge upon me, and the American Committee, a desire to elect Mr. Buchanan."

Eureka!—We have it!—The fact is developed!—We have ever been too modest! True, the thought sometimes dimly presented itself, but we immediately "crushed it out!" We have delighted in assisting to advance others, and see their merits appreciated, when we should have been urging our own! But our mental eyes are at length open!—We can no longer evade the truth! Our modesty has been our stumbling block!—

"We might have thriven
In political honors, had our ambition
Been greater."

And, not to political friends, but to *political opponents*, are we indebted for the removal of the scales from our mental vision!—

"Strange,—passing strange!
But no less strange than true!"

But, though *political opponents*, no one will presume to question the fact, that they are warm and devoted *personal friends;*—friends who are anxious to see our merits properly appreciated and acknowledged! and therefore determined that no longer shall we be kept down, by the weight of friends we may desire to assist, in ascending the ladder of honor to stations of preferment!

Thus, in pursuance of their *generous* aims, the services of WILLARD of Indiana, and BECK and WOOLLEY, of Lexington, and possibly some more of their peculiarly *honorable* and *moral* orators, were obtained to make mention of us in their harangues, and show our efforts in behalf of American principles and the perpetuity of the institutions of our glorious Union. At Lexington and New Castle, WILLARD, we are informed, spoke of us in *extenso;* talked of what we had said and done, and of what he was going to do! And at Clayvillage,—where if *we* are not, The Shelby News *is* extensively known,—BECK and WOOLLEY came down upon us with much *foul* wind, and words of terrible length and *vulgar* sound!—WOOLLEY, especially, ransacked the vocabularies of all the Billingsgates and Fish markets and purlieus of cities,—with which he is well acquainted, and *to use which he is peculiarly adapted, by his practical habits!*—for the choicest tit-bits of slang, to hurl at us.

—But this was, of course, out of a spirit of the purest kindness! Their abuse and denunciation were all *intended* to benefit us! They knew it would never do to praise us openly, and award those enconiums they were conscious were due our labors and merit! Being *political opponents*, they felt it necessary——(so that they might not themselves be suspected, or that suspicion might not attach to us, of seeming to be what they, and we, were not,)—to *assume*, before *their* political friends, in their speeches and conversations, an attitude of personal hostility towards us! Of course, this assumed attitude did not sit gracefully upon them!—How could it!—To abuse and denounce one they so much admired and esteemed, and so highly appreciated, and who appears to have always been present to their minds, must have been a very onerous weight upon them! No wonder, that neither of the resplendent orators, on either occasion, sustained the great reputation that had preceded them! No wonder, that some of their disappointed brethren exclaimed,

"'Tis *distance* lends enchantment;"

not only "to the view;" but to the orator; if speakers who

"Mouths a sentence, as curs mouth a bone,"

can be called orators!

Words cannot express the deep regret we feel, that their kindness and generous promptings towards us, should have led them to assume a character they so much disliked, and so repugnant to their *honorable* and *noble* minds, that the restraint consequent robbed their speeches of that flow of eloquent thought and chaste language, which the noble mind loves to revel in, and the true gentleman much delights to use; and which greatly pleases and enraptures an appreciating audience!

But, not content with the efforts of WILLARD, WOOLLEY, and BECK, and the little jesuistical sattelites around doggeries, street corners and pot houses at cross roads, our energetic and enthusiastic *friends* had to exalt us to an eminence which a WASHINGTON, a MADISON, a CLAY, a WEBSTER, a CRITTENDEN, an ADAMS; and other great men—among them, even the present *pet* of the party in this district, Col. PRESTON—have occupied!—*They burnt us in Effigy!* Yea, verily, did they! And we feel extremely honored, that we have been judged worthy of so high a consideration, by a party that performed the same acts towards a CLAY, a WEBSTER, and other noble patriots! History shows, that words of truth and soberness, and deeds of righteousness have ever had bitter opposition, and their promulgators been persecuted; and the end was—"the blood of the martyrs became the seed of the Church,"—in other words: persecution always benefitted the persecuted. So our highly esteemed friends possibly called a council of their most *eminent* and *intelligent* men—possibly that council was presided over by their very *talented* and *exceedingly eloquent* leader, the defeated candidate for Lieut. Governor, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, who was in town—and took in consideration the best means of bestowing upon us a signal mark of their respect and esteem! Possibly, it was mentioned, that a present of plate would not be so novel and attractive to us,—as the American Party of Shelby, Clayvillage, and Frankfort, had by presents of silver Pitchers, Goblets, Salvers, &c., showed their appreciation of our labors. And possibly, after full consideration and discussion, it was determined *to prepare an Effigy of us, and hang and burn it, on the ruins of their pole!* as the best method of raising us to that eminence which members of the same party had heretofore exalted some of the purest and best patriots of the Union!—For this conclusion, how much are we indebted to them! How grateful should we feel to them! What, if the *instruments* used were

"The scum
That rises uppermost, when the nation boils!"
"What delight to be by such abused!
To be dispraised by them, is no small praise!"

That they are the *attachees* of the same party to which those claimed to belong, who paid similar tributes to the great statesmen above named, but adds to the honor, and impresses us so deeply with the immense weight of gratitude due by us, that our command of language fails in all attempts to express our obligation. Therefore

"That we are silent, it is but from fear
That we should say too little."

Thanksgiving.—Gov. MOREHEAD has issued his proclamation, appointing Thursday, the 20th instant, as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer.

Land Warrants.—The number of land warrants issued under the act of March, 1855, during October is 5,692, covering more than 742,000 acres. Total number of applications were 260,000. Total number of warrants issued is 178,513 to satisfy which 21,505,250 acres are necessary.

Mexico.—The New Orleans papers of the 26th ult., furnish the details of the late news from the northern frontier of Mexico. Vidauri took possession of Mier without resistance, the government troops stationed there returning to Camargo on the 10th ult. Vidauri commenced an attack on Camargo, but at the latest dates neither party was successful. Caravajal had gone to Camargo on the invitation of Garza to take command of the government forces. Accounts from the Rio Grand, state that Vidauri was popular on both sides of the river, and has at his command men and means sufficient to secure success.

Frauds on the Right of Suffrage.—We mentioned in our last issue, that the polls of Philadelphia were being purged, preparatory to a contest of the city election. The investigation has developed already villanous frauds upon the elective franchise, and one man, we are advised by the following telegram, has been arrested:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—John Cooney has been charged with furnishing forged naturalization papers. Four witnesses were examined, and testified that they had voted at the late election, though they had never declared their intentions to become citizens, nor been at Court to obtain papers. They received thir papers in a mysterious manner, and refused to tell from whom. One found them in his coat pocket; another was left at his house, and another was thrown into a voter's house.

On reading this paragraph, how vividly comes to mind the declaration of Mr. MARTIN VAN BUREN: "*Foreigners will render our elections a curse rather than a blessing.*" They are mere tools and instruments in the hands of corrupt partizans and demagogues for the perpetration of frauds upon the right of suffrage. There is but *one* remedy for the evil.—Gen. JACKSON said: "It is time we had become more Americanized." Let a full stop be put to the naturalization system. Let the naturalization laws be repealed; all foreigners, not naturalized, be restricted from voting; thus restricting the right of suffrage to the native citizen.—This, and this only, is the remedy. Let it be applied.

Is Naturalization by County Court Valid?—The question was answered in the negative last year, by Hon. JAMES HARLAN, Attorney General of Kentucky, and for the information of the officers of election, we here republish his opinion:

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Frankfort, July 26, 1855.

J. B. PAYNE, Esq., Newport, Ky.:

SIR:—The question upon which you desire my opinion, is whether the County Courts in this State, as at present organized, have the power to receive declarations of aliens and on application to admit them to become citizens of the United States?

By the 3d section of the act of Congress of 1802, to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, every Court of Record in any individual State having *Common Law Jurisdiction* and a seal and clerk, or prothonotary, has the power to adjudicate and carry into effect the provisions of that act and the several amendments thereto.

Each of the County Courts in this State has a clerk and a seal, and is a Court of Record by the Statute creating them. Revised Statutes, 235. But are they courts of *Common Law Jurisdiction* within the meaning of the act of Congress?

By referring to the Revised Statutes, (page 234,) and the Code of Practice, (title 2, section 15 to 29, inclusive,) it will be seen that the jurisdiction of a County Court extends to the fiscal affairs of the county, laying and collecting a levy, erecting public buildings and bridges, appointing surveyors of public roads, the probate of wills, granting letters of administration, the division of lands and slaves, assignment of dower, establishment of ferries, cases of bastardy, &c. But there is nothing in the law that authorizes the institution of an action, civil or criminal, or the filing of a bill in equity, or vesting it with *any common law jurisdiction whatever.*

The jurisdiction to try appeals from Justices of the Peace, given by the Revised Statutes, is taken away by the Code of Practice. So that a County Court cannot, in any aspect, be regarded as a Court of Common Law Jurisdiction for the trial of cases, at law or in equity, and consequently is not one of the courts embraced by the act of Congress to whom jurisdiction is given to carry into effect the laws relating to the naturalization of aliens.

If my conclusions are right, it follows that *certificates of naturalization*—if any there be—*granted by County Courts are void.* This opinion does not apply to the Jefferson County Court, because its organization is under a special act, different in many respects from the general laws concerning County Courts.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JAMES HARLAN,
Attorney General.

For the last few days the anti-American party have been circulating a report, to the effect that the Court of Appeals had over-ruled this opinion. In answer to the inquiry, whether or not such was the fact, the following telegraphic despatch was received, on Monday, from Mr. HARLAN:

FRANKFORT, KY., Nov. 3, 1856.

The Court of Appeals has not over-ruled my opinion about the power of County Courts to naturalize foreigners. No decision has been given by that Court on the question. (Signed) J. HARLAN.

FROM ILLINOIS.—The letter of our friend, from Greenfield, Illinois, came to hand yesterday;—too late for its publication. We like its tone and spirit.

A Florida correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger mentions a rumor, that a treaty is now on foot between the United States and the Florida Indians, which is likely to result in peace. Report is that the Government has engaged the services of some of the Seminoles, who have emigrated west of the Mississippi, and that Aligator is now at Tampa, in conference with Col. Munroe.

☞Our friends Messrs. GRAY & TODD, of Frankfort, will accept our thanks for a box of Segars. They keep a splendid stock of Fine Groceries, and we hope our readers dealing in Frankfort will give them a call.

☞**Willard,**—the especial favorite of a portion of the Kentucky Buchanan Democracy, in 1848, 1849, and for several years later, was one of the most prominent leaders of the anti-slavery, or Abolition party of Indiana. G. W. JULIAN having got the lead of him, he, on the adoption of the Kansas bill, like the VAN BURENS, fell back into the ranks of the Democracy—claiming that the Democratic party was the most certain of carrying out anti-slavery measures. In 1849, at the Abolition convention, at Indianapolis, he offered the following resolutions, as the basis of a platform for the party to unite upon. They were adopted:

Resolved, That the institution of slavery ought not to be introduced into any Territory where it does not now exist.

Resolved, That inasmuch as New Mexico and California, are in fact and in law free Territories, it is *the duty of Congress to prevent the introduction of Slavery within their limits.*

The object of all the Abolitionists at the time was to prevent, by act of Congress, the settlement of any of the newly acquired territory by the South.—That is: to rob the South of her just participation in the territory she had assisted by blood and treasure in acquiring. In Indiana, A. P. WILLARD, the recently elected Buchanan Democratic Governor was the leader in this most unjust and nefarious scheme.

The wrong Clay.—Whether or not there are two Col. FREMONTS is a question not yet settled; but that there are at least two CLAYS the Sag-Nichts of Pittsburgh had recently occular evidence. The following article from the Cleveland Leader, is based on a statement of Capt. CASSIUS M. CLAY. No matter how much people who know Capt. CLAY may detest his politics, not one of them will question or doubt the truth of any statement he makes:

A FACT BIG WITH MEANING.—On the 14th day of this month of October, C. M. Clay and James B. Clay were both stopping at the Monongahela House in the city of Pittsburgh. The two gentlemen being both in Pennsylvania aiding by their counsels and speeches their respective parties. A leading Pennsylvania Buchanan man calls at the Monongahela and requests the clerk to "show him the room of Mr. Clay, of Kentucky." The gentleman was shown to the room of *Cassius* Clay, and as he never before had met with either of the Mr. Clays, did not distrust but that he was in the presence of *James B.* After the usual salutations, the Buchanan committee man intimated that he had called for consultation upon political matters of some importance, and proceeded to say that BISHOP HUGHES *had given him authority to say that he had any amount of money in his possession for the success of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania and the election of Mr. Buchanan!* Mr. Clay intimated to his visitor that perhaps he had mistaken his man. "But, you are Mr. Clay of Kentucky?" "Yes, *Cassius* Clay." Whereupon the committee man shot out of the room, as if a torpedo had fallen somewhere in that neighborhood.

Liberia.—Those in Kentucky who are to go to Liberia this fall from the Southern part of the State, will meet in Louisville on the 23d of November and report themselves at Cassidy & Hopkins' store on Main st., near to the corner of Third street. Those going from the Northern part of the State will report themselves on the 22d of November, at G. B. Kinkaid's office, in Lexington. All correspondence in regard to going to Liberia, will be directed to Henry Wingate, Esq., Frankfort, or to myself, at Frankfort.

ALEX. M. COWAN.
Agent Ky., Colonization Society.

MEN OF AMERICA—MEN OF THE AGE.—The greatest man "take him all in all," of the last hundred years was George Washington—an American.

The greatest Doctor of Divinity was Jonathan Edwards—an American.

The greatest Philosopher was Benjamin Franklin—an American.

The greatest of living Sculptors is Hiram Powers—an American.

The greatest living Historian is Wm. H. Prescott—an American.

The greatest ornithologist was J. J. Audubon—an American.

The greatest Medical Chemist of modern times, Dr. J. C. Ayer—inventor of *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills*, is an American.

The greatest Lexicographer since the time of Johnson was Noah Webster—an American.

The greatest inventors of modern times, were Fulton, Fitch, Whitney, and Morse—all Americans.

NEVER JEST WITH SCRIPTURE.—It is of great importance that we should resist the temptation, frequently so strong, of annexing a familiar, facetious, or irreverent idea to a Scriptural expression, a Scripture text, or a Scripture name. Nor should we hold ourselves guiltless, though we may have been misled by mere negligence or want of reflection. Every person of good taste will avoid reading a parody or a travestie of a beautiful poem, because the recollection of the degraded likeness will always obtrude itself upon our memories when we wish to derive pleasure from the contemplation of the elegance of the original. But how much more urgent is the duty by which we are bound to keep the pages of the Bible clear of any impression tending to diminish the blessing of habitual respect and reverence toward our maker's law.—*Palgrave.*

MEMORANDUM

Of Sales, advertised in the Shelby News, and by bills printed at the News Office.

AT PRIVATE SALE:

The desirable Stock Farm of Col. Charles S. Tadd. See advertisement.
The fine Residence, Store House, and stock of Goods of H. K. Lucas. See advertisement.
At Private Sale: The House and Lot, and a Negro Woman, belonging to Wm. A. Jones. See adv.
At Private Sale: The House and Lot of Richard Neel.
Farm of W. W. Parrish. See Advertisement.
Judiah W. Gill's very desirable Farm, near Clayvillage. See advertisement.
A Lot containing 31 Acres, adjoining the town of Shelbyville. See adv.
The fine Farm of John W. Bell, on the Taylorsville turnpike road. See special notice.
The Farm of John Ford, deceased. See adv't.

AT PUBLIC SALE.

Nov. 5: The Personal Property of Wm. H. Scearce in Woodford county. See bills.
Nov. 10: J. Carter offers for sale a portion of the farm of C. S. Todd. See bills and adv.
November 10: The excellent Farm of the late Benjamin Martin, dec'd, by R S Saunders, as Commissioner. See advertisement.
November 11: A large amount of valuable personal property belonging to the estate of James W. Offutt, deceased. See bills.
November 18: The fine Farm and a large amount of Stock, &c., belonging to James L. O'Neill.—See bills and advertisement.
Nov. 22: The Personal Property of Wm. A. Jones. See advertisement and bills.
December 8: The fine farm belonging to the estate of James McQuaid, deceased. See advertisement of John Robinson, Special Commissioner.
December 8: The Farm of John B. Whitaker. See bills of Peter Carlin, Special Commissioner.

New Book.—THE AUTHORESS A NATIVE OF THIS COUNTY.—A friend who has read a good portion of the book, sends us the annexed notice of a new work now in press, and shortly to be issued, by Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Overend, Cincinnati, the author of which is a native of Shelby county.

***The Night-Watch;* or Social Life in the South;** in 1 vol., 500 pp.—By SOMEBODY.

A legitimate product of this eclectic 19th century. The general outgushing of a strong, free soul; perhaps too highly spiced for the ultra fastidious, but so full of portrayals of loveable and admirable characters that the candid and unbigoted reader cannot fail to be charmed. It presents religion without fanaticism, and very strikingly contrasts between animal and spiritual love. Little is known at the North, and in Europe, concerning social Southern life; but here we have truly graphic delineations of it, from the pen of a lady whom neither want, nor a low ambition urges the use of that implement, but rather an irrepressible sense of having in her mental storehouse many such warm genial imaginings and startling note-worthy facts, as the people are eager for. The striking characters of the story are a Night Watchman, an Infant Garrick, a Jew Miser, a manœuvering old Woman, and a due allowance of ordinary angelic beings. Its more striking features are a supposed crime, two consequent cases of lunacy, a very lively array of elopements, duels, manslaughters, murders, death-beds, weddings, etc. etc., all interlarded, with much neatly executed broken English, of the Negro, Scotch, Irish, and Jewish orders.

Henry Male Seminary.—We have received a copy of the Catalogue of this Institution, located in New Castle, the county seat of our neighboring county, Henry. We are pleased to learn that the School is in a very flourishing condition, the number of pupils for the present session numbering about seventy. The citizens of Henry and the adjoining counties should give "Henry Male Seminary" a liberal support, for we know of no School in the country with a more able and efficient corps of teachers, or one at which the elements of a thorough business or collegiate education can be more practically and successfully obtained. Its location is excellent—in a pleasant and retired village, free from the vices of large towns and cities, and presents an advantage in the guarantee that the morals of the pupils will be guarded.

Brinly's Plows.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 29, 1856.

To the Editor of The Shelby News:

I have seen no notice, in The Shelby News, of BRINLY's Plows having taken the premium at our recent State Fair, held in this city.

His Plows received two first class premiums, and one second premium, at the Fair, notwithstanding they had to contend against Plows from the best manufactories in this State.

This is another triumph for our friend BRINLY. A great many of his Plows are in use throughout Indiana, and they are acknowledged to be superior to all others. Yours, &c. B——.

The Opinion of the Medical Profession.

A learned writer says: "Sarsaparilla, or the extract thereof, maintains the secretions, especially those of the skin and kidneys, increases nutrition, and allays morbid irritability of the nervous and circulating systems. Hence an admirable remedy for debility during, or after, a mercurial course, and for the multifarious variety of symptoms that arise when the health is broken down, as well by the disease as by its remedy."

☞Hurley's concentrated fluid extract is the best preparation manufactured in this country.

Grove Hill Cemetery.—A Request.

Will the relatives and friends of all deceased persons, whose remains have been interred in Grove Hill Cemetery, leave at the office of the Secretary, a memorandum, giving *the full name, place and date of birth; place and date of death;* and the disease of which each died?

The Trustees desire to make and keep a full and correct record of the above statistics of all persons whose remains are interred in the Cemetery.

hi876 HENRI F. MIDDLETON, *Secretary.*

Special Notices.

[No advertisement or card will hereafter be placed under this head, except when especially ordered. The notices will all be leaded; and will be charged for each 10 lines or less, $1 50 for the first insertion; and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion; $12 for 6 months; $18 for 12 months.

WATCH WORK.—Call at ELLINGWOOD & CO.'S, if you wish your WATCHES AND CLOCKS Repaired in the best order. hi876

CAPITOL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, KY.
JOHN T. ROBERTS, Proprietor. 897

LAND FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale his TRACT OF LAND, lying upon Clear Creek, three and a half miles from Shelbyville, and within one half mile of the Shelbyville and Taylorsville turnpike. The land consists of *One Hundred and Six* (106) *Acres*, seventy acres of which are in a high state of cultivation and well adapted to the growth of hemp; the remainder finely timbered and in grass. In point of soil, the land is inferior to none in the county.

If the land is not sold privately, it will be sold publicly this fall, and no mistake.

Aug 27 tf867 JNO. W. BELL.

LOOK OUT!—SOMETHING NEW AT WILLIAMS' GALLERY.—In addition to my Daguerreotype business, I am now introducing THE COLLODIOTYPE, a picture that is claiming the admiration of the civilized world. The process affords admirable facilities for taking pictures of young children.

These pictures are permanently sealed between two glasses, and will successfully defy the hand of time, and every element save fire. 844

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE. The *Shelbyville Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company* continue to make insurances against fire on buildings located in the country, detached buildings in villages, and on stocks of merchandise. This Company take no risks on hulls of steamboats, ships at sea, or on property in large cities. They seek no business but a cautious one, and having few agents, their affairs are perfectly under their knowledge and control.

The Agents of this Company are:
J. M. OWEN, Shelbyville;
LEWIS SUBLETT, Versailles;
R. P. M'GRATH, Harrodsburg;
JOHN MUIR, Bardstown;

Shelbyville, Sept 27, 1854 too767

To our Campaign Subscribers.

The election will soon be over; and the time for which you subscribed will then expire. We hope, however, that each and all, will determine on continuing their subscriptions to The Shelby News for a year longer. We feel confident that we can give satisfaction to all, and render a full *quid proco.* Those who desire to continue, will please notify us immediately.

The terms are: single copy, $2 per annum; six copies for $10; twenty copies for $30.

TO MY FRIENDS.

I want to start South a little earlier than usual this season, and would urge upon all who have engagements with me, and all others, the propriety of an early call.

I am prepared to make all the variety of PICTURES ON GLASS, which are warranted to be as durable as time itself. All who have not seen specimens of this kind of work will please give me a call.

☞I shall need all the money owing to me, and I trust my patrons will promptly square up.

873 JOHN W. WILLIAMS.

Commercial Intelligence.

CORRECTED UP TO MONDAY EVENING.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

Beeswax.	
Yellow,	23 @25
Bagging and Rope.	
Hand Loom	17½@20
Power Loom	20@21
Hand loom rope	9¼@10¼
Machine	11@11½
Cotton Yarns.	
Dozen Yarns 500,	11¼@12
" " 600,	10¼@11
" " 700,	9¼@10
Cordage.	
Manilla ℔	15@16
Hemp, white	10 @12½
Candles.	
Star	24@26
Hard Stearine	12@12½
Pressed Tallow,	12@12½
Coal.	
Pittsburgh	30@35
Cannel	14@16
Pomeroy	@16
Coffee.	
Java, gov't, ℔	16 @18
Rio, common,	10½@11
Laguyra	12½@13
Mocha	17@20
Domestics.	
Jeans	38@45
Linsey	28@30
Flour.	
City mills supr	5 50@5 75
Country, supr	5 50@5 75
Cornmeal, bus	@65
Fruits.	
Apples, bbl	1 25@3 00
" dried, bu	1 00@1 25
Peaches do	2 00@2 25
Grain.	
Red wheat,	1 15@
Corn	55 @60
Rye	65 @70
Oats	42@45
Hemp.	
Dew-rotted Ky	160@165
Hides	
Country dry	12½@14
Calf, green	12½@
Live Stock.	
Hogs, 100 gross	5 00a5 50
Beeves 100 nett	5@8

Sheep head	1 00@3 00
Cows and Calves	$20@40
Molasses.	
N Orleans gal	@65
Sugar House	@62½
Golden Syrup	80@85
Provisions.	
Pork, Mess	17 00@
Bacon—	
Shoulders	7@7½
Ribbed Sides	8@8½
Clear do	8¼@9½
Hams plain	9½@
Prime Lard kegs	12@12½
Bacon from wagons—	
Plain hams	9¼@10½
Clear sides	7@
Ribbed sides	@6
Shoulders	@6
Seeds.	
Clover	@
Orchard Grass	1 50@1 75
Timothy	3 75@4 00
Hemp	1 00@1 25
Flaxseed	1 75@1 80
Blue Grass	1 25@1 50
Salt.	
Kanawha bush	55@60
Liverpool coarse	@
Sugar.	
N. Orleans com.	@9½
" fair	10@10½
" prime	10½@11
" choice	11¼@11½
St Louis crushed	12½@14
" powd	@
Tobacco.	
Lugs,	7 50@9 00
Leaf medium	8 50@10 00
" prime	10 50@13 00
" choice	13 50@15 00
Ky manufac	18@30
Va do	22@55
Tallow	
Rendered,	@11
Rough,	@ 7
Wool.	
Tub washed	31@34
Pulled	26@29
In grease	20@23

MARRIED,

On the 30th inst., by Rev. J. H. Dinsmore, Miss HENRIETTA D. PATTERSON, of Anderson county, and Mr. GEO. W. McCAMPBELL, of Simpsonville.

At Greencastle, on the 22d ult., by Rev. Bishop Ames, Miss HELEN KIGER and WOODFORD STRINGFIELD, Esq.

DIED.

In this county, on the 15th inst., GEORGE T. TAYLOR, in the 25th year of his age.

New Advertisements.

Plant *here* your DIMES—Reap *thence* your DOLLARS

SHELBY STOCK FARM

FOR SALE.—A division having been made in the interests held in the Tract of Land on which the subscriber has resided for many years, he offers for sale 420 ACRES, including the homestead, in first rate condition, with abundant water and suitable improvements. For terms, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

November 5, 1856. C. S. TODD. ei877

STORE HOUSE AND GOODS

FOR SALE.—A good and substantial House (with lot or lots) in the village of Pleasureville, Henry county, immediately on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, calculated and used for a STORE-ROOM and FAMILY RESIDENCE, with a well selected STOCK OF GOODS, is offered for sale on liberal terms; the ill health of the owner compelling him to quit business. Enquire of H. K. LUCAS.

Nov 5, 1856. sm863

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

W. A. McQuaid, &c., Plaintiffs, vs Joel McQuaid, &c., Defendants. } In Equity.

ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1856,—it being County Court day,—in virtue of a decree of the Shelby Circuit Court, rendered in the above case at the September term, 1856, I will, as Special Commissioner of said Court, sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Shelbyville, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., THE TRACT OF LAND, of which James McQuaid died, seized and possessed, situate in Shelby county, Ky., 3½ miles south of Shelbyville, and containing 182 ACRES.

TERMS.—The purchase money for the land will be required to be paid as follows:—one third of the purchase money cash in hand; the balance in one and two years from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond with approved security,—the bond to have the force and effect of a replevin bond at maturity—to secure the payment of the purchase money, which is to bear interest from the day of sale; and a lien will be retained upon the land until the purchase money is paid. JOHN ROBINSON, *Special Com'r.*

November 5, 1856. ts877

DESIRABLE SHELBY FARM
AT PUBLIC SALE.

ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1855, I will sell at public sale, my Farm, situate on the Louisville and Frankfort turnpike, 1½ miles from Shelbyville, and within easy walk of the numerous schools of the town, containing

Two Hundred and Ninety-three Acres,

Much of it hemp land, and in clover, grass, meadow, 20 acres barley 30 acres wheat, rye, &c All in good farming condition, and a very healthy locality. Also, large Brood Mares, in foal by a fine Jack; riding Horses; fine Colts; two yoke of Oxen; 25 head yearling Cattle; Milch Cows and Calves; 20 fine blooded Sheep; Hogs, &c. A large amount of Corn in the shock; Hay in the stack; Chinese Hemp Seed; Wagon; Ploughs, and an excellent Reaper and Mower; a Little Giant Corn Mill, &c.

TERMS. For the land: one third payable January 1, 1857; the balance in two equal annual payments, all to bear interest from the day of sale. On the other property, a credit of six months will be given for all sums over $10; that sum and under cash.

JAMES L. O'NEILL.

November 5, 1856 ts877

[OFFICIAL.]

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Shelbyville, October 31, 1856:

Blay Mrs E	Jones Miss J	Russell Col
Bullard A C	Jesse B	Sodowsky J E
Bowyer H	Morton W C	Snider Miss E
Cassidy A	Marshall W W	Sibley Miss L
Cardwell Mrs S	Moore J H	Shaddock R I
Evans F W	Powell C	

J. L. ELLINGWOOD, P. M.

Nov 5, 1856. [17] ii877

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the firm of McHENRY & COCHRAN will please settle their accounts with me, either with cash, or by note, immediately.

Oct 22, 1855tf875 T. B. COCHRAN.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late R. W. Choate, will please call on the undersigned and make payment of the same. Those having claims against the estate, will present them, properly authenticated for adjustment.

The stock of Watches and Jewelry now on hand is offered for sale at cost, to close it out.

S. D. CHOATE, Administrator.

October 22, 1856. 3i875

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM OWEN, deceased, late of Shelbyville, Ky., are hereby notified to make payment forthwith; and all persons having claims against the said estate, will present them at once properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID OWEN, J. M. OWEN. } Executors.

Shelbyville, Ky., Oct. 15, 1856. ei874

LAND WARRANTS.

THE undersigned is paying the highest market price for *LAND WARRANTS*. All who have any to dispose of will please call.

JOHN T. BALLARD.

STRAYED.

ON the 10th of October, from the undersigned, living 5 miles northeast from Shelbyville, on the road leading to Consolation, a **Yearling Horse Colt,** a light bay; about 14 hands high; star in the forehead; no other marks recollected.

A liberal reward will be paid for his return to me, or for any information that will enable me to regain possession of him. J. B. McWILLIAMS.

Shelby county, Ky., Oct. 29, 1856. too876

NOTICE.

MR. ANDERSON B. ROBERTSON: You will take notice, that a petition has been filed in the Shelby County Court for the appointment of three Commissioners at the next December Term of said Court, to divide the Slaves of which John Shepherd devised to his heirs; also, a petition was filed for the appointment of three Commissioners at the next December Term of said Court, to divide the Lands of which Archibald Robertson, dec'd, devised to his heirs; also a petition for the appointment of three Commissioners at the December Term of said Court to divide the lands of which David Robertson, died seized and possessed, between his heirs, and also a petition was filed for the appointment of three Commissioners at the next December Term of said Court to allott unto Henrietta Robertson, widow of David Robertson, deceased, her dower in the Lands of which said David Robertson died seized and possessed; at which time you are hereby notified to attend and answer said petitions if you think proper. HECTOR A. CHINN,
Clerk Shelby County Court.

October 25, 1856 ei876

TO SPECULATORS

AND PERSONS WHO WISH TO MAKE MONEY.—20,000 Acres of Land, in one compact body, in the central part of Illinois, of the very best quality for farming or stock raising. The whole of it within five miles of railroads. This valuable piece of property will be sold at a very decided low price to a party of gentlemen who will take the whole.

55,000 Acres prime selected Farming Lands, in detached parcels, situated in various portions of the State of Illinois, at from $8 to $15 per acre.

A large quantity of desirable outside property near the city of Chicago.

500 lots in the city of Chicago.

☞The whole of this property will be sold at low rates, and much of it on long time.

The rapid increase in wealth and population in our City and State is almost unparalled in the history of the world. The location, natural and artificial advantages of our State and city are unsurpassed; with Lake Michigan on the north-east, the Mississippi river extending along the whole western boundary; the Ohio river on the south, and the Illinois river in the centre—with 4000 miles of railroad in successful operation, transporting loads of human freight, and the rich products of the soil—with inexhaustible treasures from the bowels of the earth in the shape of coal, iron and lead—all combined, tend to make Chicago what she is destined to be: the second, if not the first, city on the American continent; and Illinois the great Empire State of the Northwest, if not of the Union. And fortunate indeed will be the individual who can possess himself of property at the present prices and easy terms within our borders.

G. W. YERBY,
139 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois.
☞Address your letters P. O. Box 2557.

October 1, 1856 sm872

SWAN & CO.'S LOTTERIES!

[Authorized by the State of Georgia.]

3,280 Prizes—lowest Prize $40.—More than one Prize to every ten Tickets.—Prizes guarantied.

FORT GAINES ACADEMY LOTTERY,
CLASS 21.

To be drawn in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, in public on Friday, November 28, 1856, on

THE PLAN OF SINGLE NUMBERS.

☞Purchasers in buying ten whole Tickets are guarantied a prize of $40—halves and quarters in proportion.

SAMUEL SWAN & CO., MANAGERS.

30,000 Tickets—3,280 Prizes!—Prizes amounting to

204,000 DOLLARS

Will be distributed according to the following original scheme:

1 prize of	$40,000	1 prize of	$1,000
1 prize of	12,000	10 prizes of	200
1 prize of	5,000	100 prizes of	100
1 prize of	2,000	100 prizes of	70
1 prize of	1,000		

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

4 prizes of	$150	approx. to	$40,000	prize are	$ 600
4 "	125	"	12,000	"	500
4 "	100	"	5,000	"	400
4 "	75	"	2,000	"	300
8 "	50	"	1,000	"	400
40 "	45	"	200	"	1,800
300 "	40	are			120,000

3280 prizes amounting to $204,000

Wholes $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2 50.

Inducements to Clubs.—As by this scheme, one ticket in every 10 is guarantied to draw $40, we will sell Certificates of Packages of 10 tickets at the following rates, which is the risk on them.

All that they draw over the amount guaranteed accrues to the purchaser.

Certificate of Package of	10 Whole Tickets,	$60
" "	10 Half "	30
" "	10 Quarter "	15

It will be perceived, by this plan, that for $60 the purchaser has a Certificate of 10 Tickets, when if he buys Tickets he would only get for that sum 6 Wholes; thus by buying Certificates he has four more chances for the larger Prizes—halves and quarter Packages in proportion.

☞*In ordering Tickets and Certificates*—Enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. The list of drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

☞Purchasers will please write their signature plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

☞Remember that every Prize is drawn and payable in full without deduction.

☞All prizes of $1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other prizes at the usual time of thirty days.

All communications strictly confidential.

Prize Tickets cashed or renewed in other Tickets at either office.

Orders for Tickets or Certificates can be addressed either to

S. SWAN & CO., *Atlanta Ga.*
or S. SWAN, *Montgomery, Ala.*

Oct 29, 1856 ism872

A GRAND
MARYLAND LOTTERY
FOR NOVEMBER, 1856.
ON THE HAVANA PLAN.
☞Capital Prize, $100,000.☜
Grand Consolidated Lottery of Maryland.
Extra Class 6.
To be drawn in Baltimore, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1856.
R. FRANCE & CO., MANAGERS.

Prizes amounting to $382,500 will be distributed according to the following splendid scheme:

30,000 Numbers!—1,110 Prizes!

Prizes payable in full without deduction.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$100,000
1 prize of	50,000
1 prize of	25,000
1 prize of	15,000
1 prize of	11,040
2 prizes of	5,000
2 prizes of	2,500
3 prizes of	2,000
5 prizes of	1,500
5 prizes of	1,000
200 prizes of	500

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 prizes of $800	approximating to	$100,000
4 prizes of 600	" "	50,000
4 prizes of 500	" "	25,000
4 prizes of 400	" "	15,000
4 prizes of 300	" "	11,040
8 prizes of 200	" "	5,000
8 prizes of 100	" "	2,500
12 prizes of 80	" "	2,000
20 prizes of 60	" "	1,500
20 prizes of 50	" "	1,000

1,110 prizes, $382,500

Wholes $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2 5.

Approximation Prizes.—The two preceding and the two succeeding Numbers to those drawing the first 222 Prizes will be entitled to the 888 Approximation Prizes. For example: If ticket No. 11250 draws the $100,000 prize, those tickets numbered 11248, 11249, 11251, and 11252, will each be entitled to $800, and so on according to the above scheme. If ticket No. 1 should be drawn, the approximations would be 2, 3, 29999 and 30,000. If ticket No. 30,000 should be drawn, the approximations would be 29998, 29999, 1 and 2. If ticket No. 2, or 29999 should be drawn, the approximations will be on the same principle.

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY.—The numbers from 1 to 30,000, corresponding with those Numbers on Tickets printed on separate slips of paper, are encircled with small tin tubes, and placed in one wheel.

The amounts of the different 222 full Prizes, similarly printed and encircled are placed in another wheel.

The wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn from the wheel of Numbers and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the other wheel. The Number and Prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered by the Commissioners, the Prize being placed against the number drawn. This operation is repeated until all the prizes are drawn out. The drawing is then printed, and after comparison, the Commissioner certifies to its correctness.

☞All orders for tickets or packages in any of the Maryland Lotteries, will receive prompt attention, and the drawing mailed to all purchasers immediately after it is over. Address,

T. H. HUBBARD & CO.
No. 39 Fayette St., or Box No. 40,
Baltimore, Maryland.

iy875

The Garland.

True Friendship.

Oh! what happiness, what brightness,
In life's changing scenes appear,
When we meet kind words and actions,
And feel they are sincere;
When the smiles of friendship greet us,
And we know that they are true,
What greater charm hath this fair world
To offer me or you?

With the beaming sky above us,
And the lovely earth beneath,
With the music of the ocean
And the flow'r-enamel'd heath;
With those beauteous scenes of Nature,
What more cheering would you ask,
Than the glance that speaks affection,
From the heart without a mask.

For pure truth is such a jewel,
Oh! so precious and so rare,
That it seems a spark from heaven
Seldom lent to mortal care;
When we meet it in earth's friendships,
Let us prize its holy might,
For it comes unto our spirits,
Like an angel winged with light.

Miscellaneous.

THE DOCTOR'S BRIDE.

BY EMERSON BENNETT.

"We Doctor's sometimes meet with strange adventures," once said to me a distinguished physician, with whom I was on terms of intimacy.

"I have often thought," I replied, "that the secret history of some of your profession, if written out in detail, would make a work of thrilling interest."

"I do not know that I exactly agree with you in regard to detail," rejoined my friend; "for we medical men, like every one else, meet with a great deal that is common place, and therefore not worthy of being recorded; but grant us the privilege of you novelists, to select our characters and scenes, and work them into a kind of plot, with a striking *denouement*, and I doubt not many of us could give you a romance in real life, comprising only what we have seen, which would equal, if not surpass, anything you ever met in the way of fiction. By the bye, I believe I never told you of that most strange and romantic adventure of my life?"

"You never told me of any of your adventures, Doctor," I replied; "but if you have a story to tell, you will find me an eager listener."

"Very well, then, as I have a few minutes to spare I will tell you one more wildly romantic, more incredibly remarkable, if I may so speak, than you probably ever found in a work of fiction."

"I am all attention."

"Twenty-five years ago," continued the Doctor, "I entered the medical college at F——, as a student. I was then quite young inexperienced, and inclined to be timid and sentimental, and well do I remember the horror I experienced, when one of the senior students, under pretence of showing me the beauties of the institution suddenly thrust me into the dissecting room among several dead bodies, and closed the door upon me; nor do I forget how my screeches of terror, and prayers of release from that awful place, made me the laughing stock of my older companions.

"Ridicule is a hard thing to bear; the coward becomes brave to escape it; and the brave man fears it more than he would belching cannon. I suffered from it till I could bear it no more; and wrought up to a pitch of desperation, I demanded to know what I might do to redeem my character, and gain an honorable footing among my fellow-students.

"I will tell you," said one, his eyes sparkling with mischief; "if you will go at the midnight hour, and dig up a subject, and take it to your room, and remain alone with it till morning, we will let you off, and never say another word about your womanly fright."

"I shuddered. It was a fearful alternative; but it seemed less terrible to suffer all the horrors that might be concentrated into a single night, than to bear, day after day, the jeers of my companions.

"Where shall I go, and when?" was my timid inquiry; and the very thought of such an adventure made my blood run cold.

"To the Eastern Cemetery to-night, at twelve o'clock," replied my tormenter, fixing his keen, black eyes upon me, and allowing his thin lips to curl with a smile of contempt. "But what is the use of asking such a coward as you to perform such a manly feat!" he added deridingly.

"His words stung me to the quick; and without further reflection, and scarcely aware of what I was saying, I rejoined, boldly:

"I am no coward, sir, as I will prove to you by performing what you call a manly feat."

"You will go?" he asked quickly.

"I will."

"Bravely said, my lad!" he rejoined, in a tone of approval, and exchanging his expression of contempt for one of surprise and admiration. "Do this, Morris, and the first man that insults you afterward makes an enemy of me!"

"Again I felt a cold shudder pass through my frame, at the thought of what was before me; but I had accepted his challenge in the presence of many witnesses—for this conversation occurred as we were leaving the hall, after listening to an evening lecture—and I was resolved to make my word good, should it even cost my life; in fact, I knew I could not do otherwise now, without the risk of being driven in disgrace from the college.

"I should here observe, that in those days there were few professional resurrectionists; and as it was absolutely necessary to have subjects for dissection, the unpleasant business of procuring them devolved upon the students, who, in consequence, watched every funeral eagerly, and calculated the chances of cheating the sexton of his charge and the grave of its victim.

"There had been a funeral, that day, of a poor orphan girl, who had been followed to the grave by very few friends; and this was considered a favorable chance for the party whose turn it was to procure the next subject, as the graves of the poor and friendless were never watched with the same keen vigilance as those of the rich and influential. Still, it was no trifling risk to attempt to exhume the bodies of the poorest and humblest—for not unfrequently persons were found on the watch even over these, and only the year before, one student, while at his midnight work, had been mortally wounded by a rifle ball; and another, a month or two subsequently, had been rendered a cripple for life by the same means.

"All this was explained to me by a party of six or eight, who accompanied me to my room—which was in a building belonging to the college, and rented by apartments to such of the students as preferred bachelor's hall to regular boarding; and they took care to add several terrifying stories of ghosts and hobgoblins, by way of calming my excited nerves, but as I have before observed old women stand around a weak feverish patient, and croak out their experience in seeing awful sufferings and fatal terminations of just such maladies as the one with which their helpless victim was then afflicted.

"Is it expected that I should go alone?" I inquired, in a tone that trembled in spite of me, while my knees almost knocked together, and I felt as if my very lips were white.

"Well, no," replied Benson, my most dreaded tormenter; "it would be hardly fair to send you alone, for one individual could not succeed in getting the body from the grave quick enough; and you, a mere youth, without experience, would be sure to fail altogether. No, we will go with you, some three or four of us, and help you to dig up the corpse; but then you must take it on your back, bring it up to your room here, and spend the night alone with it."

"It was some relief to me to find I was to have company during the first part of my awful undertaking; but still I felt far from agreeable, I assure you; and chancing to look into a mirror, as the time drew near for starting out, I fairly started at beholding the ghastly object I saw reflected therein."

"Come, boys," said Benson, who was always, by general consent, the leader of whatever frolic, expedition, or undertaking he was to have a hand in—"Come, boys, it is time to be on the move. A glorious night for us!" he added, throwing up the window and letting in a fierce gust of wind and rain: "the d—l himself would hardly venture out in such a storm!"

"He lit a dark lantern, then threw on his long, heavy cloak, took up a spade, and led the way down stairs; and the rest of us, three besides my timid self, threw on our cloaks also, took each a spade, and followed him."

"We took a roundabout course, to avoid being seen by any citizens that might chance to be stirring, and in something less than half an hour we reached the Cemetery, scaled the wall without difficulty, and stealthily searched for the grave, till we found it, in the pitchy darkness—the wind and rain sweeping past us with dismal howls and moans, that to me, trembling with terror, seemed to be the most unearthly wailings of the spirits of the damned.

"Here we are," whispered Benson to me, as we at length stopped at a mound of fresh earth, over which one of the party had stumbled. "Come, feel round, Morris, and strike in your spade, and let us see if you will make as good a hand at exhuming a dead body as you will some day at killing a living one with physic."

"I did as directed, trembling in every limb; but the first spade full I threw up, I started back with a yell of horror, that, on any other but a howling, stormy night would have betrayed us. It appeared to me as if I had thrust my spade into a buried lake of fire—for the first dirt was all aglow like living coals; and as I had fancied the moaning of the storm the wailings of tormented spirits, I now fancied I had uncovered a small portion of the Bottomless Pit itself.

"Fool!" hissed Benson, grasping my arm with the gripe of a vice, as I stood leaning on my spade for support, my very teeth chattering with terror; "another yell like that, and I'll make a subject of you! Are you not ashamed of yourself, to be scared out of your wits, if you ever had any, by a little phosphorescent earth? Don't you know that it is often found in graveyards?"

"His explanation re-assured me, though I was too weak, from my late fright, to be of any assistance to the party, who all fell to with a will, secretly laughing at me, and soon reached the coffin. Splitting the lid with a hatchet, which had been brought for the purpose, they quickly lifted out the corpse; and then Benson and another of the party taking hold of it, one at the head and the other at the feet, they hurried it away bidding me follow, and leaving the others to fill up the grave, that it might not be suspected that the body had been exhumed.

"Having got the corpse safely over the walls of the cemetery, Benson now called upon me to perform my part of the horrible business.

"Here, you quaking simpleton," he said, "I want you to take this on your back, and make the best of your way to your room, and remain alone with it all night. If you do this bravely, we will claim you as one of us to-morrow; and the first man that dares to say a word against your courage after that, shall find a foe in me. But hark you! if you make any blunder on the way, and lose our prize, it will be better for you to quit this place before I set eyes on you again! Do you understand me?"

"Y-ye-ye-yes!" I stammered, with chattering teeth.

"Are you ready?"

"Y-ye-ye-yes," I gasped.

"Well, come here, where are you?"

"All this time it was so dark that I could not see anything but a faint line of white, which I knew to be the shroud of the corpse; but I felt carefully round till I got hold of Benson, who told me to take off my cloak; and then rearing the cold dead body up against my back, he began fixing its cold arms about my neck—bidding me take hold of them, and draw them well over, and keep them concealed, and be sure and not let go of them, on any consideration whatever, as I valued my life.

"Ah, the torturing horror I experienced, as I mechanically followed his directions! Tongue could not describe it!

"At length, having adjusted the corpse so that I might bear it off with comparative ease, he threw my long black cloak over it, and over my arms, and fastened it with a cord about my neck, and then inquired:

"Now, Morris, do you think you can find the way to your room?"

"I-I-do-do-don't know," I gasped, feeling as if I should sink to the earth at the first step.

"Well, you cannot lose your way, if you go straight ahead," he replied. "Keep in the middle of the road, and it will take you to College Green, and then you are all right. Come, push on, before your burden grows too heavy: the distance is only a good half mile!"

"I set forward, with trembling nerves, expecting to sink to the ground at every step; but gradually my terror, instead of weakening, gave me strength; and I was soon on the run—splashing through mud and water—with the storm howling about me to fury, and the cold corpse, as I fancied, clinging to me like a hideous vampire.

"How I reached my room, I do not know—but probably by a sort of instinct; for I only remember of my brain being in a wild, feverish whirl, with ghostly phantoms all about me, as one sometimes sees them in a dyspeptic dream.

"But reach my room I did, with my dead burden on my back; and I was afterwards told that I made wonderful time; for Benson and his fellow student, fearing the loss of their subject—which on account of the difficulty of getting bodies, was very valuable—followed close behind me, and were obliged to run at the top of their speed to keep me within hailing distance."

"The first I remember distinctly, after getting to my room, was finding myself awake in bed, with a dim consciousness of something horrible having happened—though what, for some minutes, I could not for the life of me recollect. Gradually however, the truth dawned upon me; and then I felt a cold perspiration start from every pore, at the thought that perhaps I was occupying a room alone with a corpse.—The room was not dark; there were a few embers in the grate which threw out a ruddy light; and fearfully raising my head, I glanced quickly and timidly around.

"And there—there on the floor, against the right hand wall, but a few feet from me—there sure enough lay the cold still corpse, robed in its white shroud, with a gleam of firelight resting upon its ghastly face, which to my excited fancy seemed to move. Did it move? I was gazing upon it, thrilled and fascinated with an undescribable terror, when, as sure as I see you now, I saw the lids of its eyes unclose, and saw its breast heave and heard a stifled moan.

"Great God!" I shrieked, and fell back into a swoon.

"How long I lay unconscious I do not know, but when I came to myself again, it is a marvel to me that, in my excited state, I did not lose my senses altogether, and become the tenant of a mad house; for there—right before me—standing up in its white shroud—with its eyes wide open and staring upon me and its features thin, hollow, and death-hued—was the corpse I had brought from the cemetery.

"In God's name, avaunt!" I gasped. "Go back to your grave, and rest in peace! I will never disturb you again."

"The large hollow eyes looked more wildly upon me—the head moved—the lips parted—and a voice in a somewhat sepulchral tone, said:

"Where am I? Where am I? Who are you?—Which world am I in? Am I living or dead?

"You were dead," I gasped, sitting up in bed and feeling as if my brain would burst with a pressure of unspeakable horror; "you were dead and buried, and I was one of the guilty wretches who this night disturbed you in your peaceful rest. But go back poor ghost, in Heaven's name! and no mortal power shall ever induce me to come nigh you again!"

"Oh! I feel faint!" said the corpse, gradually sinking down upon the floor with a groan. "Where am I? Oh! where am I?"

"Great God!" I shouted, as the startling truth suddenly flashed upon me, perhaps this poor girl was buried alive, and is now living!"

"I bounded from the bed and grasped a hand of the prostrate body. I put my trembling fingers upon the pulse. Did it beat? or was it the pulse in my fingers? I thrust my hand upon the heart. It was warm; there was life there. The breast heaved; she breathed; but the eyes were now closed, and the features had the look of death. Still it was a living body—or else I myself was insane.

"I sprung to the door, tore it open, and shouted for help.

"Quick! quick!" cried I: "the dead is alive!—the dead is alive!"

"Several of the students, sleeping in adjoining rooms, came hurrying to mine, thinking I had gone mad with terror, as some of them had heard my voice before, and all knew to what a fearful ordeal I had been subjected.

"Poor fellow!" exclaimed one, in a tone of sympathy; "I predicted this."

"It is too bad," said another; "it was too much for his nervous system!

"I am not mad," returned I, comprehending their suspicions; "but the corpse is alive! hasten and see!"

"They hurried into the room, one after another; and the foremost stooping down to what he supposed was a corpse, put his hand upon it and instantly exclaimed:

"Quick! a light and some brandy! She lives! she lives!"

"All now was bustle, confusion and excitement, one proposing one thing, and another something else, and all speaking together. They placed her on the bed, and gave her some brandy, when she again revived, I ran for a physician, (one of the faculty,) who came and tended upon her through the night, and by sunrise the next morning she was reported to be in a fair way for recovery.

"Now what do you think of my story so far?" querried the Doctor, with a quiet smile.

"Very remarkable!" I replied; "very remarkable, indeed! But tell me, did the girl finally recover?"

"She did; and turned out to be a most beautiful creature, and only sweet seventeen."

"And I suppose she blessed the resurrectionists all the rest of her life!" I rejoined, with a laugh.

"She certainly held one of them in kind remembrance," returned the Doctor, with a sigh.

"What became of her, Doctor?"

"What should have become of her, according to the well known rules of poetic justice of all your novel writers?" returned my friend, with a peculiar smile.

"Why," said I, laughingly, "she should have turned out an heiress, and married you."

"And that is exactly what she did!" rejoined the Doctor.

"Good heavens! You are jesting!"

"No, my friend, no," replied the Doctor, in a faltering voice: "that night of horror only preceded the dawn of my happiness: for that girl—sweet, lovely Helen Reroy—in time became my wife, and the mother of my two boys. She sleeps now in death beneath the cold, cold sod," added the Doctor, in a tremulous tone, and brushing a tear from his eye; "and no human resurrectionists shall ever raise her to life again!"

Sportsmen may be interested to learn that small shot, when mixed with about one-third its quantity of fine sand will keep more closely together when fired and kill at a distance of 18 or 20 yards further than ordinary.

BEAUTIFUL SIGNIFICATION.—"Alabama" signifies, in the Indian language, "Here we rest." A story is told of a tribe of Indians who fled from a relentless foe in the trackless forest in the southwest. Weary and travel worn they reached a noble river which flowed through a beautiful country. The chief of the band stuck his tent pole in the ground and exclaimed: "Alabama! Alabama!" "Here we shall rest! Here we shall rest!"

A GOOD NAME.—Always be more solicitous to preserve your innocence than concerned to prove it. It will never do to seek a good name as a primary object. Like trying to be graceful, the effort to be popular will make you contemptible. Take care of your spirit and conduct, and your reputation will take care of itself. The utmost that you are called to do as the guardian of your reputation is to remove injurious aspersions. Let not your good be evil spoken of, and follow the higest examples in mild and explicit self-vindication. No reputation can be permanent which does not spring from principle; and he who would mantain a good character should be mainly solicitous to maintain a conscience void of offence towards God and towards man.

"Providence is like a curious piece of tapestry, made of a thousand shreds, which, single, appears useless, but, put together, they represent a beautiful history." "There is no reason to fear the ruin of that people who thrive by their losses and multiply by being diminished. Be not too hasty to bury the church before she is dead; stay till Christ has tried his skill, before you give her up for lost."

The Camel and the Needle's Eye.

St. Matthew, xix. 24 St. Mark, x. 25. St. Luke, xviii. 25. "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of heaven."

I can scarcely remember the time in my early youth, when this text did not excite my curiosity and wonder. In the days of the Evangelist, as well as our own, needles were of various sizes. There are the large needles, such as St. Paul used in making tents, and such also, as we know, are now employed in making the broad sails of some great admiral. There are the finest points of steel, used in ancient and modern times, in the most delicate kinds of needle-work, fit to deck the person of a Queen at her coronation. The camel is a beast of burden, much used in Eastern countries. It is about the size of the large ox, with one or two bunches on its back, with long neck and legs, and with feet adapted to the hot and sandy desert. Such is the general understanding of the two more prominent terms of the passage of the Holy Writ, under consideration.

Some have supposed that a slightly varied reading in the original word, which is translated "camel," might be adopted, by which the phrase would be made to mean, a "cable," such as is used in anchoring ships in the roadstead. Then the text would read, "It is easier for a cable to go through the eye of a needle," &c. But the former is probable the most correct reading, for the whole figure seems to have been a maxim, quite prevalent in the East. Among the Babylonians, in whose country elephants were not uncommon, the phrase was,"an elephant passing through a needle's eye." But the elephant was a stranger to Judea, while the camel was well known; and therefore the latter was used by the Jews, instead of the former, to give force to the maxim. Obviously the object of this form of speech was to express a thing absolutely impossible.

But I have met with another explanation of this striking figure, which, to say the least, adds to its beauty and force. All the important cities of the East, in ancient times, were surrounded by high and massive walls; and so they are, as the modern traveller informs us, at the present day.—At certain points, these walls were perforated by large passage-ways, for the exit and entrance of the inhabitants. These passage-ways in times of peace, were open by day, but at night they were closed by massive gates, capable of resisting any common assault. Now, by the side of these large entrances, were very much smaller ones, used by foot passengers, and by those who had occasion to go forth, or enter the city by night. They were called "the needle's eye." Lord Nugent, an English traveller of modern times, when at Hebron, was directed to go out by the needle's eye," that is, by the small side-gate of the city. The camel can go through the needle's eye, but with difficulty, and hardly with a full load; nor without stooping.

I think this expresses the just idea of the passage, "It is easier for a camel to go through the needle's eye than for a rich man to enter the gate of heaven." It is not *impossible* for a rich man to enter heaven, for we may believe there are many already in the paradise of God, who consecrated their wealth to the service of their Redeemer, and trusted in him always for salvation. But just as the camel must be relieved of part of his load, before he can pass through the "needle's eye," so the rich man must divest himself of large portions of his wealth, in the walks of benevolence, in order to enter the gates of glory. Our Saviour seems to have reference to the same idea when he says, "*Strait is the Gate.*" And as the camel was compelled to stoop in order to enter by the low and narrow gate of the city so must the rich man learn *humility*, if he would "see the Lord," in the fullness of joy."—*Christian Witness.*

Forgive Quickly.—"Many a true heart, that would have come back like a dove to the ark, after its first transgression, has been frightened beyond recall by the angry look and menace—the taunt, the savage charity of an unforgiving spirit."

These are strong words, and many a reader may think they do not touch him or her, as one has ever erred in refusing to forgive a penitent sinner. Perhaps not; and then again perhaps you have.

Are you a parent? Your child has broken your commandment, incurred your displeasure, and has been living for some time under your frown. Have you hailed the first signs of sorrow, encouraged him to come back and confess his fault, while your own tears fell fast on his head, those silent witnesses of your grief and willingness to forgive? Or have you kept his rising sobs of contrition, that he might be broken down, before he comes a penitent at your feet.

Are you a friend? And when one whom you have loved and trusted has grieved and wounded you, do you surround yourself with a coat of mail,and even harden your heart against him, lest you should discover to him the weakness of being anxious to forgive and forget. Oh, it is like man to sin, "to forgive is divine."

Read that story of the prodigal son; that wondrous epitome of the gospel; that inspired drama, in which the sinner and the Saviour are seen, and all the ways of mercy towards the erring and the lost are painted as on a canvass to the life. While he was a great way off, the father saw him, and had compassion, and ran and fell on his neck and kissed him. The father did not wait till his son was at his feet, in the dust, before him. But while he was yet in the far distance, he saw him. So God the Saviour saw the returning sinner; the first emotion of struggling sorrow, he not only saw, but he planted there! And with what joy he hastes to welcome prodigal sinners; not the righteous, but sinners he can call and save.

Let us be in haste to forgive. Along the path even of our enemy, let the sweet waters of our kindness flow, he will stoop to drink, and it will do him good as a medicine. It is God-like to overcome evil with good; to proffer forgiveness before there are signs of repentance, that the offer may stir the soul of the erring, and show him that the way of return is open and the joy of uninterrupted love.

Such a spirit would shed a balm on the household where discord often reigns. Parents and children, husband and wives, brothers and sisters, neighbors, friends, christians, the whole family of man, would be happier and better for remembering that he who is swift to forgive is more like the Saviour than he who never gives us.

Lord Braxford was an eccentric Scotch Judge, with a bad-tempered wife. His butler determined to leave because Lady Braxford was always scolding him. "Why, exclaimed the old Judge, *you've* little to complain; ye may be thakful ye're not married to her!"

MISTAKE OF THE PRINTER.—An orator, perspiring freely, in a husky voice said: "In short, ladies and gentlemen, I can only say that I wish I had a window in my bosom, that you might see the emotions of my heart." The newspapers printed the speech, leaving the "n" out of the window." He was taken somwhat aback when he read it.

"How shall I take this old coat apart?" said the industrious wife to her waggish husband. "Why, you should know, my dear; you made it, you know. I should say do it pretty much as you put it together, for as you sew so shall you rip, you know!"

Mercantile and Furnishing

G. C. McGRATH & BRO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
SHELBYVILLE, KY.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS and VESTINGS, of every shade and grade.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

for men and boys; Shirts, Merino and Silk Underwear; Collars; Cravats; Gloves; Suspenders; silk and cambric Handkfs; Drawers; Hosiery; Shoulder Braces, etc., at low prices.

☞ All of the above named articles have been selected recently by the senior of the firm with great care, in the cities of Philadelphia and New York, and they are prepared to make to order any garment in his line at short notice in the best style.

☞ *Five per cent. off for cash.*

☞ *Custom Work and Cutting* expeditiously executed. Oct 15, 1856 tf845

T. O. SHACKELFORD

IS receiving his
New Stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
Embracing everything that
Is desirable and new—
Novel! Elegant! Beautiful!
We hope our lady friends
Will make an early call
At SHACKELFORD'S.
Sept 24, 1856. ii871

J. ADLER, CINCINNATI. **1856.** L. ADLER, SHELBYVILLE.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.

THE undersigned beg to inform their friends that they have already received a very large stock of *FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, of all kinds,*

Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Doeskins, and a general assortment of *Tailors' Trimmings.*

It is useless to mention the articles our Stocks consist of, as we can assure our friends that our stocks in both houses are certainly larger and of better selection than ever exhibited by us, or any body else, heretofore in this market.

We are able to sell to cash buyers or punctual customers as low as any house West, and we kindly request them to look and examine our stocks before buying elsewhere.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange.

Call at J. & L. ADLER'S.
Sept 17, 1856. tf870

SPRING STYLES.

HAMILTON FRAZIER announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has received a beautiful assortment of

SPRING STYLE HATS AND CAPS,

for men's, boy's, and youths' wear, to which he invites the attention of all who want a *neat, cheap* and *durable* article. Especially attention is invited to my stock of SOFT HATS. H. FRAZIER.
March 5, 1856 tf842

WM. WILCOCK. GEO. H. ROGERS. THOS. F. FRALEY

Wilcock, Rogers & Fraley.

Late of 293 Market and 50 Commerce Streets.
MANUFACTURERS OF
STRAW GOODS,
SILKS, CASSIMERE AND WOOL HATS, FUR GOODS, &c.

☞ No 201 *Market Street above Fifth, Philadelphia.*
June 11, 1856. too856

NEW FIRM.

THOS. J. THROOP & BRO., having purchased the old establishment of Joseph Hall, from J. S. Marshall & Co., have just received fresh supplies, and are prepared to furnish the community with the best articles of pure DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., of every description

The establishment, already well known, will be under the direct control of Dr. GEO. A. THROOP, an experienced physician and druggist, who will superintend the compounding of Physicians' prescriptions and the general management of the concern.
March 12, 1856 bm843

IRON.—A large assortment of Iron always on hand by T. J. THROOP & BRO.

MEDICINAL LIQUORS.—A supply of choice Liquors for medicinal purposes, kept always on hand by T. J. THROOP & BRO

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

STANDEFORD & NEWLAND invite the attention of gentlemen to their selection of gentlemens' FINE CLOTHING, for Spring and Summer wear. They were purchased from one of the largest houses in New York, and embraces the finest and most beautiful assortment ever brought to Shelbyville. A fit guaranteed.

☞ Call and see. Clothing Room up stairs
Shelbyville, April 30, 1856. tf850

SPRING, 1856.
NEW GOODS!

STANDEFORD & NEWLAND have the pleasure to announce to their friends and customers that they are now receiving their

Spring Stock,

a large portion of which is now open for inspection Please call and examine.

☞ We will take tow and flax and flax and cotton linen, feathers, &c., in exchange for Goods.
STANDEFORD & NEWLAND.
March 26, 1856 tf845

Cincinnati Advertisements.

JOHN SHILLITO & CO.
No. 12 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Importers of
DRY GOODS & CARPETS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and purchasers generally, that they are now opening an extensive and complete assortment of
Dry Goods, Carpetings, Floor Oil Cloths, &c.

☞ Families, hotel keepers, steamboat owners, and strangers, may depend upon finding the best class of Goods, at prices as low as they can be purchased in the Eastern Cities.
April 9, 1856 *5m847

HATS! CAPS! FURS!

WILLIAM DODD & CO.
Invite the attention of
WHOLESALE BUYERS
To a complete
FALL & WINTER STOCK
OF
SOFT FUR, SILK, AND WOOL HATS, PLUSH, CLOTH AND FUR CAPS,
Of every description, and a splendid assortment of
LADIES' DRESS FURS
OF ALL STYLES,
Made up in the best manner, of good Skins, from the highest to the lowest grades.
Fur Gloves, Buffalo and Fancy Robes.
144 Main Street, East Side, below Fourth Street,
sm868 CINCINNATI, OHIO.

TO MERCHANTS.

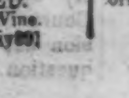
WE have, this season, made great improvements in our **WHOLESALE DEPARMMENT**, for the accommodation of our rapidly increasing jobbing trade, to which we respectfully invite the attention of buyers.

Our terms are as liberal to cash and prompt time buyers as any first class Eastern house, and Merchants will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine our stock of

Domestics, Linens, Housekeeping Goods,
DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
CLOTHS, SATINETTS,
SHAWLS, MANTLES, CLOAKS, &C

We continue our extensive retail business as usual. **WM. LEE & CO.,**
74 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.
September 10 1856. tm85869

THE STODART PIANO.



SMITH & NIXON, Cincinnati, O. Agents for the most celebrated manufactories of the Union, desire to call the attention of buyers particularly to the above celebrated instruments, of which they constantly keep a splendid assortment on hand.

For sweetness, quality, and equality of tone, power of retaining both tone and tune, delicacy of mechanism, perfection of finish and great durability the STODART PIANO IS UNSURPASSED.

Piano Hall, No. 761 Fourth street, near Vine.
Dec 19, 1855 ly891

Louisville Advertisements.

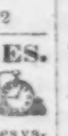
GREAT
1856 ATTRACTION! 1856

FALL MILLINERY GOODS, at Mrs. A. R. JACKSON'S, No. 101 Fourth Street, between Market and Jefferson, (East side.) Dealer in rich and fancy Paris MILLINERY GOODS, and Manufacturer of LADIES' RICH DRESS HATS! begs leave to inform the Ladies of Louisville, and its vicinity, that I have purchased my Goods from the direct importers in New York and Europe which enables me to compete with any other similar first class house in my line, in the city. My goods were selected with the greatest care, and are of the latest fall styles. And I solicit a share of patronage and a call from the ladies. I shall be receiving, from time to time, by Express, all the latest styles of goods as they are imported direct. My goods will be sold at the lowest prices, and at one price only.

MRS. A. R. JACKSON.

No. 101 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, East side, Louisville, Ky
October 1, 1856. [Ch Cour] sm872

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES.



WE are now prepared to show the largest stock of Watches to be found in the city of Louisville, consisting of Chronometers, Duplex, Lever, and Cylinder Escapements, at prices varying from $30 to $250 for Gold, and from $12 to $50 for Silver. Before purchasing please call and examine styles, quality, and prices.

JOHN KITTS & CO.
Louisville, July 23, 1856. too862

JACOB SMITH. N. D. SMITH.

JACOB SMITH & CO.

WE have on hand a large assortment of all kinds of Dry Pine BOARDS, SHINGLES, and FLOORING. Also, a large assortment of Poplar Joist Scantling and Boards, which we are selling as low as any house in the city. All orders from the country will be faithfully attended to. We refer to Morris Thomas, Eminence, Messrs. John Tevis, and Wm. G. Rogers, Shelbyville.

JACOB SMITH & CO.,
cor. Main and Clay streets, Louisville.
February 13, 1856 iy839

FALL AND WINTER
1856 GOODS. 1856

THE subscriber has now on hand, and is constantly receiving, new and elegant styles of Bonnets, Ribbons, Velvets, Plushes, Silks, Satins, French and American Flowers, a large and choice selection; Head Dresses, Dress Caps, &c. Feathers, Ruches, Quillings, Frames, Crowns, Wires, and a general assortment of every article in the Millinery Line.

Purchasing of Importers and Manufacturers, I am prepared to offer Goods on as favorable terms as any Jobbing House, East or West, and respectfully invite an inspection of my stock before making your purchases. All orders promptly filled.

JOHN H. CANNON,
421 *Market Street, bet. 4th and 5th Sts, Louisville*
September 17, 1856. 3m870

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &C.

THE subscriber has just returned from the East with the largest stock of EMBROIDERIES and LACES he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. And his arrangements are such that he will be constantly receiving goods direct from the importers throughout the season. His stock contains in part as follows:

Honiton, Brussels, Valenciennes and Mechlin Lace Collars and Sleeves, in setts;
French embroidered Sotch and Linen Collars and Sleeves, in setts;
Mourning Collars and Collars and Sleeves, black and white;
Jaconet, Swiss, Lace, Linen, and Muslin Collars of every description;
Bonnet, Taffeta, and Satin Ribbons and Beltings;
Jaconet, Swiss and Linen Edgings and Insertings;
Valenciennes Thread and Blond Laces;
Bordered, hemstitched and embroidered Handkerchiefs;
Black silk Mitts, Hosiery and Gloves;
Jaconet and Swiss Bands and Flouncings;
Irish Linens, Jaconet, Swiss, cambric, Natnsook, checked and striped Muslins;
Whalebone, corded, and embroidered Skirts;
Also, Combs, Brushes, and a general assortment of Fancy Articles. J. T. THORNTON,
105, 4th st., next door to Durkee, Heath & Co.
*ei870 Louisville, Ky.

GENTLEMENS' FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING
AND
Furnishing Establishment.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
No. 486, N. W. cor. Main and 4th Sts.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Would most respectfully invite his friends and customers, and all who may wish desirable articles to an examination of his present

MOST EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS, AND CHILDREN AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING &c.

His importations for the present season being much larger than usual, he is prepared to offer as handsome a stock and as great a variety as can be found in any one house in the city. His assortment embraces every article necessary for a Gentleman's Complete Outfit—to-wit:

Super Dress and Frock Coats, Over-Coats, Talmas, Cloaks, Raglan's Over Sacks, Business Coats;
Super French Doeskin and Cassimer Pants, of all the most desirable styles;
Super black, plain and figured Silk, Satin, Velvet, Plush, Cassimer, Cloth, Party and Business Vests;
Also, Shirts, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Cravats, Scarfs, Suspenders, Carpet-Bags, Traveling Shawls and Rugs &c., together with the largest and most beautiful assortment of

BOYS' CLOTHING—ALL SIZES.

And a large stock of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, for which orders are taken and *fits guaranteed.*

☞ The citizens of Shelby
☞ When visiting Louisville,
☞ Will not forget ARMSTRONG'S
bm870 ☞ Corner of Fourth and Main.

RAMSEY & BROTHER.

DEALERS IN WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, No. 483, Main street, one door below 4th, adjoining Hayes, Craig & Co's corner, Louisville, Ky.

Gold and Silver Watches, every variety.

Fashionable Jewelry.—Diamond, Cameo, Gold Stone, Florentine, Mosaic, Enameled, Carbuncle, Miniature, Coral, Jet, Frosted, and Plain styles.

Bracelets,	Chains,	Needles,
Lockets,	Seals,	Thimbles,
Chatelaines,	Rings,	Scissors,
Pencils,	Pens.	Pen Knives.

Clocks.—Thirty-day Clocks, for bank, office and parlor. Always on hand the largest assortment in the city, wholesale and retail.

Silver Ware.—We manufacture Spoons, Forks, Goblets, Cups, Masonic Jewels, and Surgical Instruments.

Mr. JAS. S. SHARRARD, our Watchmaker, is an old and well known workman.

Spectacles with Fine Glasses.—A large assortment, finest imported.

We, the undersigned citizens of Louisville, are using Ramsey & Brother's Spectacles with perfect satisfaction We have tried Solomon's

Dr. Curtis Smith,	John C. Lane, M. D.
James Hull, Sr.,	John Begg, A. B.,
J A Bayne,	Mrs. M. Hamilton,
John Patterson,	Mrs. Ann Bull,
Henry Crawford.	Mary Bull.

Dec 5, 1855 tf829

A. S. WALLACE. J. S. LITHGOW. J. HENRY THOMAS.

WALLACE, LITHGOW & CO.

MANUFACTURERS of Stoves, Grates, Castings, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, and dealers in Tin Plate, Sheet-Iron, Wire, Copper, Tinmen's Machines, Hand Tools, &c., No. 536, N. W. corner Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.
April 18, 1855. too796

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

AND all others who design erecting new dwellings or refurnishing old ones, the subscribers would say:—

We are now manufacturing, and have constantly on hand, several different patterns of Cast Iron Mantels, of various styles. We have, for the last six months, been getting out our patterns, and perfecting our plans, so that we are now able to offer a better article at as low price as can be had in the East or elsewhere.

We are making Mantels in imitation of the following varieties of Marble:—
Egyptian; Sienna;
Brocatelle; Pyronese;
Agate; Verde, Antique and Jasper.

We are also making them plain and black Enameled, and are fully prepared to suit all tastes and circumstances.

The advantages of these imitation Mantels over those of the pure Marble, are—

1st. Heat cannot affect them; 2d. Oils cannot stain them; 3d. Acids cannot injure them; 4th. They cannot be easily broken or defaced; 5th. If defaced they can be repaired and made as good as new; 6th. They can be sold at about one third to one-half less cost; 7th. They can be so securely packed as to be transported to any part of the world.

Any good bricklayer can put these Mantels up.

We will warrant to sell a better article than can be bought elsewhere, more highly finished, and at as low price as in any other market in the United States.

Call and examine for yourselves, at the northwest corner of Third and Main street, Louisville Ky.

WALLACE, LITHGOW & CO.
April 18, 1855. too796

A. C. SMITH. T. RUSSELL. S. SHANKS. MORRIS THOMAS.

SMITH, RUSSELL & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Star and Tallow Candles and Soap,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

FACTORY east end of Main Street, near the bridge on the Shelbyville road. Office on 2d Street, between Main and Market Streets.

☞ The highest prices in cash paid for Hides, Tallow, Lard and Grease, delivered at their factory.
October 1, 1856 bm872

STONE & WARREN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
English, French, German and American
DRY GOODS,

NO 430, south Market street, between 4th and 5th streets, Louisville, Ky., where may be found a complete assortment of all Goods in their line, at *REASONABLE PRICES.*

Also, Ladies' Mantels of every description. Our stock of Domestic Goods never was better than at the present time. We would be pleased to see our friends and the public in general, as we feel confident that we can suit all.

☞ Remember that we have but one price! ☜

Persons can then rely on obtaining good Goods at fair prices Call and see for yourselves. We think we can sell Goods as low as the lowest.

☞ Jeans, Linsey Stockings and Socks taken in exchange for Goods.

STONE & WARREN.
Market st, 4th door below 4th, Louisville.
March 19, 1856 iy844

Patent Medicines.

MORE WONDERS!

DR. EDMON'S VEGETABLE LINIMENT, for Man or Horse;—warranted to be one of the most valuable Liniments ever offered to the public for Rheumatism, Sprains, Scalds, Burns, Chilblains, Cuts, Bruises, Spinal Affections, Ear-ache, Tooth-ache, Curbs, Splint, Spavin, Big Head, Wind Galls, Stiffness of the Joints, Fistula, Ring Bone, and Pole Evil in its early stages. Use and be convinced. For sale by T. J. THROOP & BRO.
Shelbyville July 9, 1856 *bm860

GOOD MEDICINES.

IT is estimated that *AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL* and *CATHARTIC PILLS* have done more to promote the public health than any other one cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its thousand on thousand cures of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis &c very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumptive diseases in this country. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral, and will cure more complaints.

Everybody needs more or less purging. Purge the blood from its impurities. Purge the bowels, liver, and the whole viceral system from obstructions. Purge out the diseases which fasten on the body, to work its decay. But for disease we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early and thrust it from the system, before it is yet too strong to yield.

Ayer's Pills do thrust out disease, not only while it is weak, but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them from dreadful Scrofula, Dropsy, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Internal Pains, Bilious Complaints, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and many less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as pimples on the face, Worms, Nervous Irritability, Loss of Appetite, Irregularities, Dizziness in the Head, Colds, Fevers, Dysentery, and indeed every variety of complaints for which a Purgative Remedy is required.

These are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and your own physicians.

Try them once, and you will never be without them.

☞ Price 25 cents per Box - 5 Boxes for $1 00.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere. September 1, 1856 em872

THE MOTHER'S RELIEF.

L. CARTER & CO'S CELEBRATED VEGETABLE COMPOUND, warranted a certain preventive and speedy cure of the most tedious and painful disease that mothers are afflicted with:

THE SORE BREAST.

And it is considered by those that have used it, the greatest External Remedy of the age for all kinds of Sores, Wounds, Ulcers, Bruises, Strains, Burns, Glandular Swellings, Stiffness of the Joints, & either of man or beast. It has also proven itself to be an Infallible Remedy for Inflammatory Rheumatism and Piles

☞ Read the following testimonials as proof of its curative qualities:

This is to certify, That I was afflicted with Sore Breast for several weeks, and had some three or four of our best physicians attending me, but none could relieve me, and after lancing my breast three times without the desired effect, they concluded that it would have to come off to save my life, and had prepared their instruments to operate on my breast, when a friend advised me to try L. Carter's Compound, as she knew it to be a good remedy. I immediately sent for a box, and applied a portion of the Compound to my breast, and in less than twenty-four hours I was entirely relieved of all pain and uneasiness, and I am happy to say that a permanent cure was effected in a short time and I can cheerfully recommend this Remedy to all mothers afflicted with Sore Breast. Mrs. L. F. MILLER,
Short street, Lexington, Ky.

This is to certify, That we the undersigned have used L. Carter's Compound, severally for Sore Breast, Rheumatism, Piles, Bruises, Strains, &c., and recommend to it all those afflicted with similar diseases.

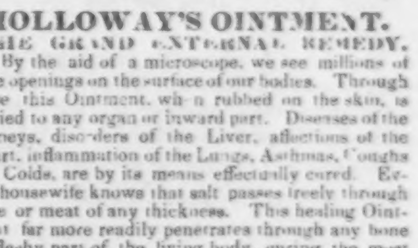
SARAH KIDD, Lexington, Ky.
REBECCA GEORGE, do
EDW TONNY, do
N THOMPSON, do
W. ALLEN, Fayette county.

The above are only a few of the testimonials that we could give it necessary as to the efficacy of this celebrated Compound, and we do not present this article to the public as a newly gotten up nostrum, but an article that has been used in private practice successfully for the last thirty years and has never failed to effect a permanent cure in the most severe cases, when used according to directions. Manufactured only by L. CARTER & CO.,
Box No. 38 Lexington, Ky.

To whom all orders must be addressed for Agencies. A liberal discount made to the trade.

For sale by J. HALL, Shelbyville; H. B. Oliver, Simpsonville; Jacob Lighter, Clayvillage; Richard Radford, Bagdad; John G. Farmer, Christiansburg, and by Druggists generally.
November 28 1855 ly

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE.



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY. By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, inflammation of the Lungs, Asthmas, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

Erysipelas, Salt Rheum and Scorbutic Humors.—No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Wounds and Ulcers.—Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumors. Prof. Holloway has, by command of the Allied Governments, dispatched to the hospitals of the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used under the direction of the Medical Staff, in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of twenty years standing.

Piles and Fistulas.—These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed over the parts affected and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Lumbago,	Sore Legs,
Swelled Glands	Burns	Mercurial Eruptions
Sore Breasts	Stiff Joints	
Chapped hands	Sore Heads	Ulcers
Chilblains	Piles	Sore Throats
Venereal Sores	Fistulas	Rheumatism
Sores of all kinds	Wounds of all kinds	Gout
Salt Rheum		Sprains
Skin Diseases	Scalds	

**Sold at the Manufactories of Prof. HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

January 9, 1856. eowly—884